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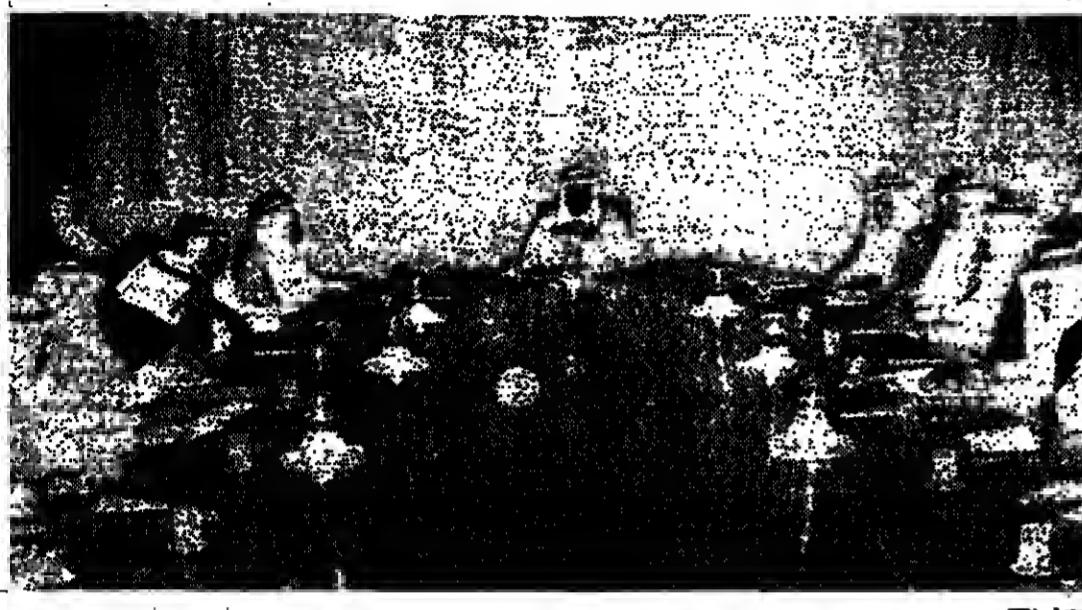
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VOL. IV NO. 276

SUNDAY, MAY 20 — 1979 — JEDDAH 24 JAMAD-UL-THANI 1399 A.H.

Receives well-wishers

Fahd chairs cabinet meeting



CABINET MEETING: Crown Prince Fahd presides over an extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers Saturday.

RIYADH, May 19 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Saturday presided over an extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers.

After the meeting, Information Minister Dr. Abdo Yamani said that the council was briefed by Crown Prince Fahd on the results of his talks in France, West Germany, and Italy. Prince Fahd explained that these talks had a

positive outcome on the relations between Saudi Arabia and each of these countries. "It was also a good opportunity to clarify the Kingdom's firm and known position on the current fateful issues, a position which seeks a just and fair solution to the Arab cause," Prince Fahd said.

The council was also briefed on a report submitted by Minister of

Finance and Economy Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil on the state budget of the current fiscal year, Dr. Yamani said.

Prince Fahd also Saturday received a large number of well-wishers at the Royal Palace.

Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah attended the reception.

Aramco production 8.1 mbd in '78; reserves increase

By Staff Reporter

DAHHRAN, May 19 — The Arabian American Oil Company produced an average of 8.1 million barrels a day last year and still managed to increase its proven and probable reserves above 1977 levels, the company announced Saturday.

In its 1978 annual report, Aramco reported proved oil reserves of 113.3 billion barrels and probable reserves of 177.8 billion barrels. In 1977, the corresponding figures were 110.4 billion and 177.6 billion.

Even with the Kingdom's increase in production late in 1978 to compensate for the world oil shortfall caused by the Iranian revolution, production for the whole of 1978 still came out well

under the government-imposed ceiling of 8.5 million barrels per day. Total production for the year was 2.9 billion barrels, or 17 percent of the oil produced in the non-Communist world.

Average production in 1977 was 9.02 million barrels per day.

Despite the fall in average crude production, Aramco increased refinery runs at the Ras Tanura facility to an average of 658,851 barrels per day of crude oil and natural gas liquids (NGL). NGL production average 249,341 barrels per day during 1978.

Construction of the Kingdom's natural gas collection system, which Aramco is managing, continued last year, with work starting on the 1,168-kilometer NGL pipeline between Shedgum and Yanbu during the summer. Work

under the Juaymah NGL fractionating center passed the halfway mark, while site preparations began on a similar facility in Yanbu.

The gas collection system will be integrated in part with the Saudi Consolidated Electric Company (SCECO), another Aramco-managed project. SCECO production increased by 29 percent last year. Generating capacity is scheduled to reach 5,000 megawatts by 1982.

Last year, Aramco injected an average of 11.4 million barrels per day of water into oil fields that needed reservoir pressure support. The largest seawater injection plant in the world, located at Quryah, became operational last year. Desalination capacity in the injection system was increased to 475,000 barrels per day.

"We know that Begin's maneuver is aimed at cracking Arab positions and disintegrating Arab solidarity," the newspaper added.

The Begin added that Israel would never agree to withdraw from the occupied West Bank.

A similar Israeli offer to Lebanon was rejected by the Beirut government last week.

The Jordanian daily newspaper "Al-Rai" said in an editorial Saturday that Begin realized more than anyone else that "the goods he is trying to sell under the slogan of peace can find no market anywhere other than Egypt."

"The problem between us ... is not that of peace. It is the problem of more than a million Palestinians suffering under the yoke of occupation and that of more than two million Palestinian refugees who have been displaced by the Zionist movement over three decades."

"We know that Begin's maneuver is aimed at cracking Arab positions and disintegrating Arab solidarity," the newspaper added.

Sadat gave on specifics, but Egyptian officials privately deplore Begin's insistence on establishing settlements in occupied territories and being less than forthcoming on the Palestinian issue.

"There is no way that we will ever accept the establishment of an independent Palestinian state,"

Begin said. "At Camp David we agreed on autonomy — that the residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza strip would be able to run their own daily affairs. But autonomy is not a state."

An Israeli ministerial commit-

Buyers of Iranian oil asked to accept cuts

TEHRAN, May 19 (R) — Iran has asked some major foreign buyers of its oil to accept voluntary cuts in supplies of up to 15 percent, a spokesman for the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said Saturday.

He said that most of the buyers concerned, whom he declined to name, had already accepted the request.

Since it resumed oil exports after the February revolution, Iran has sold directly to buyers no term contracts rather than through the consortium of multinationals which previously marketed the country's oil.

The NIOC spokesman said the request to buyers had been made to mainly big volume contractors about 10 days ago. But sources close to Japanese oil companies said they had telelexed notification of

Iran's decision to accept the request.

Earlier Friday Prime Minister

Mehdi Bazargan said Iran was

short of money and could not

solve all the country's problems.

"If the people do not cooperate with the government, the second stage of the revolution — reconstruction — will never be achieved," he said.

Bazargan, who has spoken

repeatedly of Iran's economic

problems, said it was the duty

of the people to overcome Iran's difficulties for the government.

The spokesman declined to say

what total reduction Iran was aiming for through the request.

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difficulties for the government.

"When I see a better replacement and the president is offered to quit but President Carter seemed reluctant to accept his resignation.

In a television interview with

ABC's Barbara Walters,

Schlesinger said he was not

particularly anxious to continue as

energy secretary but would stay on

until Carter found a better

replacement.

He added that Carter would

find it difficult to get a volunteer

to handle the country's energy

problems.

In response to further

questions, he said his unpopularity

with members of Congress, some

of whom consider him arrogant,

Jordan rejects Begin's invitation to talks

AMMAN, May 19 (R) — Jordan Saturday rejected Israel's invitation to enter into peace negotiations describing it as an "open maneuver aimed at covering the irregularities of the peace agreement with Egypt."

Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh said that Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who Friday urged King Hussein to have peace negotiations with Israel, wanted "to consecrate the occupation of Arab territory."

"The problem does not lie in whether Jordan enters into negotiations or not. The problem lies in the commitment by Israel to total civilian and military withdrawal, the return of Jerusalem and a recognition of Palestinian rights including that of self-determination."

"These are things which Begin rejects and his invitation therefore is an open maneuver," Abu Odeh said.

In an interview broadcast by Israel's armed forces radio Friday, Begin invited King Hussein to enter into negotiations.

The Begin added that Israel would never agree to withdraw from the occupied West Bank.

A similar Israeli offer to Lebanon was rejected by the Beirut government last week.

The Jordanian daily newspaper "Al-Rai" said in an editorial Saturday that Begin realized more than anyone else that "the goods he is trying to sell under the slogan of peace can find no market anywhere other than Egypt."

"The problem between us ... is not that of peace. It is the problem of more than a million Palestinians suffering under the yoke of occupation and that of more than two million Palestinian refugees who have been displaced by the Zionist movement over three decades."

"We know that Begin's maneuver is aimed at cracking Arab positions and disintegrating Arab solidarity," the newspaper added.

Sadat gave on specifics, but Egyptian officials privately deplore Begin's insistence on establishing settlements in occupied territories and being less than forthcoming on the Palestinian issue.

This, officials here say, only gives ammunition to Arab critics who have attacked Sadat for making separate peace with Israel.

Sadat was speaking to a delegation from the Bnai Brith Association who called on him in Alexandria. His remarks were reported by television crews admitted to the meeting at Sadat's summer home in the Mediterranean city.

The Egyptian and Israeli leaders last met in Cairo April 1 and 2 when Begin visited here. They are to meet again the Sinai town of El Arish next week.

Referring to their coming meeting, Sadat said "yes we shall be starting the battle, you know Begin. He will raise hell and I will raise hell."

This reference was a foretaste of what are expected to be long and difficult negotiations between the two countries over the future of Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

Shortly after Sadat's complaint, Begin said that one of the "greatest gains" of the Camp David agreement is that the Israeli army will remain in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

"There are many details to be worked out during the autonomy negotiations," Begin said in an Israel radio interview Saturday.

"But according to the Camp David agreement, it is clear that we will be responsible for security in Judea, Samaria (West Bank) and the Gaza Strip."

The interview with Begin was

connected with the anniversary

Received by Hassan

Khaled starts Morocco visit

MIKNAS, Morocco, May 19 (SPA) — King Khaled arrived here Saturday on a five-day official visit to Morocco.

The King was received on arrival by King Hassan and a host of senior government officials.

During his stay, King Khaled is expected to hold talks with King Hassan on the latest developments in the Middle East as well as Saudi-Moroccan relations, and other issues of mutual interest.

On his departure from Riyadh, King Khaled was seen off by Crown Prince Fahd, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, and number of Royal Family members, ministers and senior officials.

The monarch is accompanied on his visit by Defense Minister Prince Sultan, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Dr. Rashad Pharaon, the King's special adviser, Minister of Higher Education Sheikh Hassan Al-Sheikh, Minister of Communications Sheikh Hussain Mansouri, Sheikh Muhammad Al-Nuwaizer, chief of the Royal Court, and Sheikh Abdul Wahab, chief of the Royal Protocol.

IN MOROCCO: King Khaled being received by King Hassan on arrival at Meknès airport Saturday for a five-day official visit to Morocco

"Al-Alam" newspaper said that the summit meeting takes place only a few days after the Islamic foreign ministers' conference ended in Fez after discussing the future of Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue.

The paper said that the people of Morocco "looked up to the Saudi-monarch with feelings of

deep affection and brotherhood as the guardian of the holy places." The paper hailed Saudi-Moroccan relations and said that the visit would further consolidate these ties.

Another newspaper, "L'Opinio," said the visit has special importance because of the circumstances which prevail in the Arab and Muslim worlds.

Peres, speaking in a radio debate with Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin, attacked the agreement on withdrawal from Sinai and abandonment of Israeli settlement there.

He also denounced Begin's plan for limited autonomy for the Palestinians.

Meanwhile in Washington, the new United States ambassador at large for the Middle East, Robert Strauss, said Saturday he expected the expanded Egypt-Israel peace talks starting later this month of a hardline.

But opposition leader Shimon Peres said Saturday that the Israeli government had committed "catastrophic mistakes" in its handling of negotiations with Egypt over the Sinai and West Bank.

An Israeli ministerial committee

next week of the occupation of Jerusalem in the June War of 1967.

The prime minister spoke with a statement on Jerusalem, saying that it would "eternally remain the capital of Israel, as it always has been."

Begin said that although there were differences of opinion in the government approaching the talks with Egypt, he believed that there was unity on fundamental issues.

"There is no way that we will ever accept the establishment of an independent Palestinian state,"

Begin said. "At Camp David we agreed on autonomy — that the residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza strip would be able to run their own daily affairs. But autonomy is not a state."

An Israeli ministerial committee

next week of the occupation of Jerusalem in the June War of 1967.

The spokesman said the talks were part of a series of meetings between Egypt and the U.S. on how Egypt would spend the \$1.5 billion it has been granted in military credits by Washington.

He said he had no knowledge that any formal arms deal would be signed during the visit.

He added that the delegation would be led by an official from the Defense Security Assistance Agency, part of the U.S. Defense Department.

The spokesman was commenting on a report in Saturday semi-official Cairo newspaper "Al-Ahram" that the delegation was to complete to a \$1.5 billion arms deal.

"Al-Ahram" said the deal would include Phantom jet fighters, air defense missiles, naval units, electronic equipment and armored troop carriers.

Kayyal says

Phone system to get 175,000 lines in June

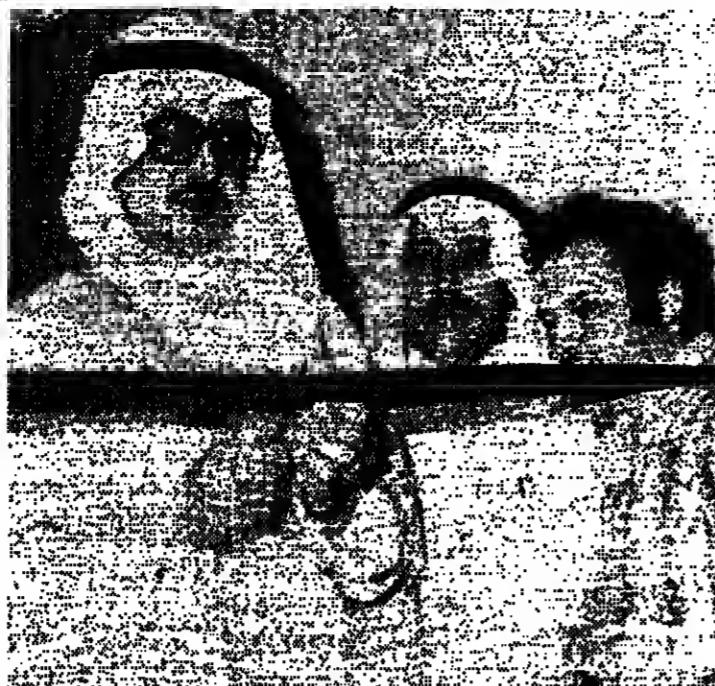
JEDDAH, May 19 — At the end of next month, 175,000 new automatic telephone lines will be installed and the network will increase to 750,000 lines by the middle of 1980, according to Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal.

In a country which possessed less than 200,000 before the commencement of the SR10.8 billion automatic telephone expansion project last year, the increase marks a vast leap, Dr. Kayyal said in an interview with "Al-Bilad" newspaper. But the ministry has plans to install a further 285,000 lines by the end of 1981 to bring the total to one million. In the third Five-Year Plan, the ministry has requested appropriations for the addition of a further one million lines.

Of the lines to be installed next month, 25,000 have been allocated to Jeddah and 30,000 to Dammam with the remainder for smaller towns in Saudi Arabia. They have been installed under a contract awarded late in 1976 to a consortium of Swedish, Dutch and Canadian companies.

Dr. Kayyal said that the new telephone exchange now employed some 4,000 persons, aside from workers for the Korean contractor undertaking cable-laying.

The ministry has now completed studies to cover telephone expansion over the next 25 years, Dr. Kayyal said. The original contract called for 460,000 new lines to be installed by the end of the Second Plan next summer, but the contract has been increased "to meet requirements because of the swift development of recent years," he said. The Council of Ministers has also approved a proposal to complete cable-laying and civil works now for the additional 285,000 lines which will go into service by the end of 1981. This is to avoid the



RIBBON-CUTTING : Minister of PTT Dr. Alawi Darwish inaugurates part of the new network for Riyadh in March of last year.

need to do the work all over again, Dr. Kayyal said.

Turning to the Third Plan, Dr. Kayyal said that his ministry was now reviewing the number of telephones required by 1985 with the Ministry of Finance and National Economy. "We have actually put in a demand for a further one million lines, which will give a national network of two million lines by the end of the Third Plan," he said.

The present network is being laid to absorb expansion with the minimum of disruption, Dr. Kayyal said. The creation of new towns or settlements will automatically include a study of telephone requirements, he said.

The minister said that there were also plans for a reform in the registration of telephones. At present, telephones are installed in the name of the landlord. This will shortly change and the telephone will be registered in the name of the tenant. If he moves, he must inform the ministry as is the case with electricity and water supplies and the service will be cut off until the house is occupied again, the minister said.

Eventually, the ministry plans expansion of the network to provide a telephone for every resident with immediate installation on request.

Children's week begins in Riyadh

JEDDAH, May 19 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif returned to Riyadh Saturday after a week-long inspection tour of ministry facilities in the north.

Speaking at a reception in his honor before departure from Tabuk Saturday, Prince Naif said :

"It is the duty of every official to

Traffic chief vows crackdown on black taxis

JEDDAH, May 19 — Traffic police are to increase inspections of taxi licenses and will arrest civil servants or military personnel found driving taxis, Jeddah Traffic Department Chief Capt. Abdulla Rukban told "Al-Bilad" Saturday.

All taxi-drivers are required to carry a yellow licence card, Capt. Rukban said. Any official or serving officer or private soldier found "moonlighting" with a taxi will be punished and their vehicle confiscated, he said.

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FIAT-ALLIS

King's Cup Ittihad garners glory

By David Smith

ball past goalkeeper Ibrahim Yousif.

JEDDAH, May 19 — The King's Cup second round produced enough of shocks and nerve-tingling finishes to satisfy the most discerning of soccer supporters. After the excitement had died down the eight sides who go forward into the quarter-finals include three of the favorites Nasr, Ittihad and Ahli; two other teams from the Premier Division — Ittifaq and Riyadh, and three underdogs from the First Division — Khalij Rabi and Rodha.

The most notable victory was Ittihad's. Detmar Cramer's side defeated the Premier Division champion Hilal in Riyadh Friday, in a fierce match which would have graced the Cup Final and was eventually resolved by a penalty-kick decider.

After a goalless first half during which both Ittihad's Abu Samra and Hilal's Habsi were booked, Hilal took the lead two minutes into the second period. Inevitably it was Brazilian midfield player Robert Rivellino who scored the goal with a scorching free-kick from 35 yards which rocketed into the net off the underside of the crossbar.

Two minutes later, Ittihad was level. Theo Buecker's low corner was missed by a cluster of players at the near post and fell to center-back Hamid Subhi who wasted no time in slamming the

Spurred

Hilal, spurred on by an excellent midfield performance where Ammar and Al-Umda were prominent, fought back to save the match and in the 83rd minute Rivellino picked up the ball on the left wing and sent a perfect chip into the Ittihad penalty area for Najib Imam to run in and nod the ball past the despairing Alaa Rawas, and send the game into extra time.

The furious pace continued in extra time with Abu Samra's header cleared off the Hilal line and Rivellino hitting the crossbar from 30 yards. But neither side was able to make the decisive breakthrough.

Penalties

In the penalty kick decider, Rivellino scored for Hilal and Issa Hawaja replied for Ittihad. Samir Sultan followed for Hilal and Sjoberg equalized for Ittihad.



COACH : Ittihad's Cramer must have his eye on the Cup to cap his first year with the Jeddah club.

Both sides completed the first round of five kicks each with a 100 per cent record and the score stood at 7-7.

The round of penalties continued on a knock-out basis with the first team to gain an advantage winning.

Ammar scored for Hilal, Issa Hamdan for Ittihad. Al-Umda for Hilal and Malik for Ittihad made the score 9-9 when Hilal goalkeeper Ibrahim Yousif stepped up to take the tenth kick. His right-foot shot lacked power and Ittihad goalkeeper Rawas was able to dive to his right and turn the ball away. Al-Najde coolly slotted home his penalty and Ittihad had won 10-9, to the delight of the large Jeddah support that had followed the team to Riyadh.

Final

This was a fine result for Ittihad, and coach Cramer must have his sights on capping his first season with the club with a King's Cup triumph. The side has still to face sides of the caliber of Nasr and possibly a final confrontation with Jeddah rival Ahli. On this form, it need fear no-one.

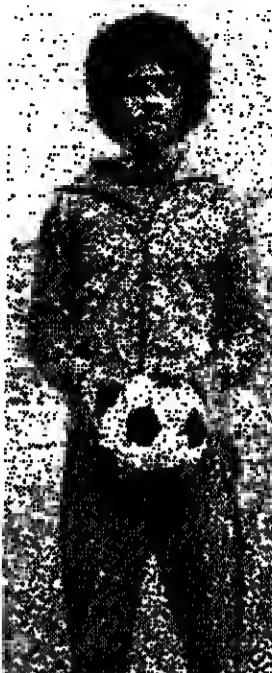
Theo Buecker, faced with a cohesive Hilal midfield, was not able to achieve his usual dominance in this area, but the Duisberg ex-player was still the inspiration behind the Ittihad victory.

But the Ittihad defense was decisive. Although at fault with Hila's second goal, central defenders Issa Hawaja and Hamid Subhi were in determined mood, and gave Hilal striker Sultan bin Nassib and Najib Imam few opportunities to show their scoring power.

Cramer also must have been pleased with the showing of Ottoman Marzoq. The young midfielder was constantly in action, and showed no little measure of skill against experienced opponents.

The major surprise of the round was the defeat of Wehda by First Division side Al-Khalij. The Mecca side has had a disappointing season and this 1-0 defeat was a sad end to a year in which it has scored only 18 goals in 20 competitive matches.

A second Premier Division side



RAWAS: Crucial save to go out to a team from the lower divisions was Atzay, who defeated the Premier League and now defeated 3-1 by Ray.

In the all-Premier Division clash, Riyadh's Nasr defeated Kadasia, 3-1, with goals by Daish and two from Majid Abdul.

Cup holder Ahli moved into last eight with an convincing 1-0 win over Shebab. Imad Al-Khalij scored the only goal for Jeddah side, for whom Tarek D. missed a penalty.

Defeated finalist last season Riyadh made the quarterfinals a 5-1 win over Salam, while Ittihad had a narrow 1-0 victory in Taawun.

In the only tie between two Premier Division sides, Rodha defeated Nakheel, 1-0, and join Rabia Khalij as First Division representatives in the last eight.

King's Cup second round

Kadasia 1 Nasr

Ittihad 2 Ittihad

(Ittihad wins 8-7 on penalties)

Atzay 1 Rabi

Riyadh 5 Salem

Wehda 0 Khalij

Ittifaq 1 Taawun

Roda 1 Nakheel

Al-Khalij 1 Shebab

Third round

Nasr vs. Rabi

Ittihad vs. Riyadh

Al-Khalij vs. Rodha

Ittifaq vs. Khalij

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U.S. said confirming Israel used cluster bomb in Lebanon

By Susan Nelson
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19 — The U.S. State Department has privately confirmed Israel used cluster bombs: in its incursions to southern Lebanon and the department is "pursuing the matter" with Israel, informed sources said "Arab News."

The cluster bomb is so named because it explodes into clusters of shells which penetrate targets deeply and is particularly devastating upon persons. The bomb was originally intended to destroy surface to air missile sites.

When asked about Israel's use of cluster bombs during hearings on Capitol Hill on April 26, Arnold Saunders, assistant secretary for the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, had said there was no evidence of that. The State Department has now received eyewitness accounts on Lebanon with evidence that artillery shells constructed like the cluster bombs were used in the recent incursion.

The shells, which were fired

from the sea and land, are built to fly apart, unleashing individual bomblets which in turn explode, spraying shrapnel over a large area "like a hailstorm," the sources said.

According to an agreement signed with the United States a year ago, Israel promised it would not use cluster bombs in its raids.

In its March 1978 incursions into Lebanon, Israel had dropped cluster bombs on Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages. Both the cluster bombs and cluster-type artillery shells are provided by the U.S. government under its military sales program.

In a separate development, the United Nations Friday condemned what it called a "persistent campaign of misinformation" in Israeli news reports about the U.N. force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), particularly its Irish contingent.

In a statement released in New York and at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqoura, southern Lebanon, it said the reports were attributed to "de facto forces" — the U.N. term for Israeli-backed

Fight security still on in Belgium after threat

BRUSSELS, May 19 (R) — Heavy armed troops and police today guarded nuclear plants, basises, government buildings and the capital's international airport after a threatened massacre if no detained Palestinians were released.

The army, backed up by the police, moved in Friday when the

two men, arrested after a grenade attack on Zaventem Airport April 16 in which 12 Belgians were injured, threatened a bloodbath if they were not freed by Saturday.

A communiqué sent to a French news agency in Paris earlier this month said the Palestinian "Black September" group demanded the release of the two men, identified at the time of the attack as Khaled Dayekh Dokh and Hussein Raad Mahmud.

Informal sources said Belgium had tightened up security following reports that well-known Palestinian activists had been sighted in the country.

The government and the police refused to give any details on the nature of the threat.

Hundreds of troops and police swooped on Zaventem International Airport, 10 kilometers from Brussels, just after noon Friday.

Non-essential personnel were evacuated but the restrictions were eased after four hours.

However, security forces continued to patrol the airport and government buildings and embassies were also under guard.

Venezuelan oil minister holds talks in Tehran

TEHRAN, May 19 (R) — Venezuelan Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti made a half-hour stopover here on Tuesday night for talks with Iran's Finance Minister Ali Ardalan, Venezuelan embassy sources said Saturday.

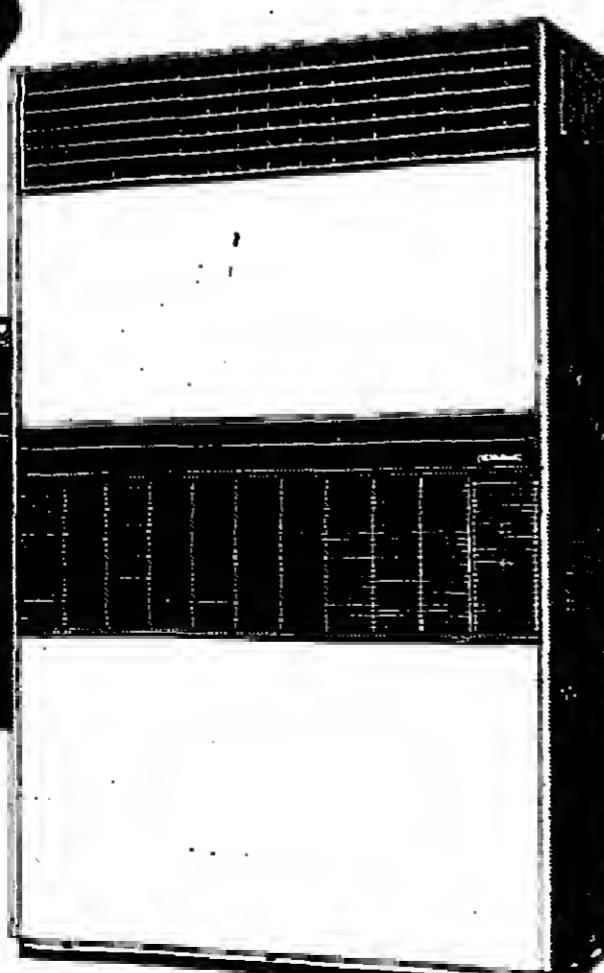
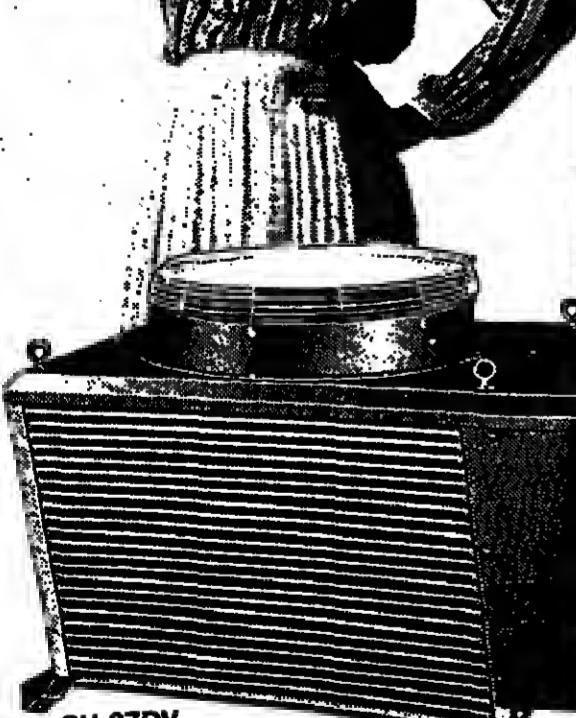
The sources described the announced flying visit as a courtesy call following the election of a new Christian Democratic government in Venezuela. They gave details of the specific topics discussed.

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Gen. Alexander Haig

Haig calls on West to boost Turkey aid

ANKARA, May 19 (AP) — Gen. Alexander Haig, supreme Allied commander of NATO forces in Europe, Friday called for increased economic and military aid to Turkey from the United States and other allies.

"There have never been any repressive measures, explicit or implicit, against the local population, including the totally groundless accusation of imposing curfews," the statement added.

Haig, who paid a one-day farewell visit to Turkey, said in an airport departure statement that in order to modernize its armed forces Turkey needed "long term military assistance and grant aid from the United States."

Haig retires from his post June 1.

He said Greek-Turkish rivalry was obstructing the return of Greece to the military wing of NATO. Haig said proposals acceptable to Athens were opposed by Turkey while those acceptable to Ankara were turned down by Greece.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit had earlier said a "new formula" worked out by Haig on this issue had been acceptable to Turkey but rejected by Athens.

The general said he was now working on a "new proposal"

which he hoped would "bring the two sides together."

"I believe both sides now realize where the difficulties lie," he said.

Greece withdrew from NATO's military structure in protest over Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

Turkey has objected to Greece's full return to the alliance under any plan which may tip the balance of power in the Aegean in favor of Greece.

Prior to Greek re-entry, the Turks would like to see a negotiated settlement to their Aegean Sea disputes with Greece over oil drilling rights and control of airspace.

Asked whether aid to Turkey could be linked to Turkey's position on requested overflights of U-2 planes for more effective verification of Soviet compliance with the new SALT treaty.

The United States has asked Turkey to allow overflights of U-2 planes for more effective verification of Soviet compliance with the new SALT treaty.

Anti-Israel resolution at WHO meeting fails

GENEVA, May 19 (Agencies) — A large number of Third World states evidently joined the West Friday night in a secret ballot aimed at staving off efforts to suspend Israeli participation in the World Health Organization (WHO).

Heading a U.S. warning that it might consider quitting WHO if the Arab campaign succeeds, African, Asian and Latin American states supported a Canadian resolution blocking the anti-Israel move.

The resolution, debated in a key committee of the WHO annual assembly here, called for the Arab text to be approved by two-thirds of the assembly before it could be adopted.

After the secret ballot, it was announced that 73 states had voted in favor of the two-thirds idea, and 46 against. There were 15 abstentions.

Islamic states demanding that Israel be punished because of bad

treatment of Palestinians in occupied territories, strongly opposed the proposed voting rule change.

And before the vote, Vietnam and Kuwait proposed amendments to the Canadian resolution in an effort to obstruct discussion of the two-thirds majority question. Both amendments were defeated.

Although it was not known exactly which Third World states voted with the West, several — including Kenya, Tonga and Sierra Leone — had earlier stressed the need for the vote to be taken by secret ballot.

Canadian delegates declined to comment afterward, but one U.S. source said the West was "delighted and surprised" by the number of key developing countries which appeared to support the resolution.

He said, however, it was "unlikely" that the Arab countries would go as far as retracting their draft.

U.S. admiral holds Kuwait talks

KUWAIT, May 19 (AP) — Admiral Alfred Whittle, the commander of the United States Naval Material Command, conferred here Saturday with Defense Minister Sheikh Salem Al-Sabah and the Chief of Staff of Kuwait's Armed Forces Gen. Mubarak al-Abdullah al-Jaber al-Sabah, on the security assistance programs sponsored by the United States, defense ministry officials said. The talks also covered supplying Kuwait with spare parts for American weapons used by the Kuwaiti army, the officials added.

Egypt to get World Bank loan

CAIRO, May 19 (R) — The World Bank is to provide Egypt with a \$32.5 million loan to improve tourism, the daily newspaper "Al-Ahram" reported Saturday. The newspaper said the loan would be repaid over 50 years with a 10-year grace period without interest.

Athens parley backs Palestinians

ATHENS, May 19 (R) — A conference of Mediterranean left-wing groups and liberation movements Saturday voiced solidarity with the people of Palestine and concern over events in Lebanon, Cyprus and the Aegean Sea. The declaration came at the end of a four-day meeting of about 200 delegates from 32 political parties and liberation groups from 14 Mediterranean countries. Among the delegates were representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Polisario Front fighting for independence in the Western Sahara. The declaration said world security and peace were firmly linked with peace and security in the Mediterranean.

Iraqi official arrives in Guyana

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, May 19 (R) — Iraqi Vice President Taha Maarouf arrived here Friday at the head of a 25-strong delegation for talks with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham and other government officials. Maarouf, who flew in from Brazil, was first to call on President Arthur Chung.

Nine die in Cairo car collision

CAIRO, May 19 (AP) — Nine persons were killed and 14 others injured when two passenger vehicles collided Friday on the Cairo-Alexandria road, the weekly newspaper "Akbar el Youm" reported. The paper did not give further details.

Indian minister to start Arab tour

NEW DELHI, May 19 (AP) — Indian External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee leaves this weekend on an official eight-day tour of four Arab countries, officials said. Vajpayee will visit Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Syria and Iraq and hold talks with Arab leaders on the current situation in the region, the United News of India reported. He is expected to raise the question of Egypt's expulsion from the Nonaligned Movement.

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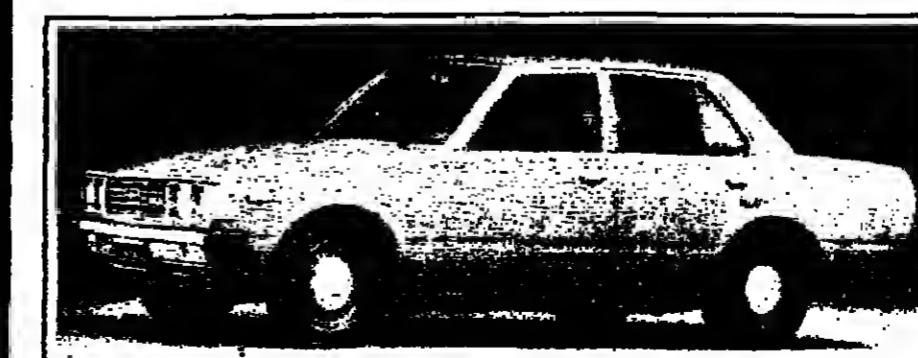


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*Kerr-McGee to appeal***Silkwood estate to use award to continue anti-nuclear battle**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. May 19 (AP) — At least part of the \$10.5 million awarded to the heirs of Karen Silkwood because she was contaminated by plutonium will be used by her estate to fight the dismissal of two conspiracy counts against Kerr-McGee Corp., the energy conglomerate which a jury found at fault.

At the same time, the firm also plans to appeal, in an effort to set aside the judgement entirely.

The ruling, if it stands, could leave U.S. nuclear firms highly accountable for a wide range of accidents, even if they take careful precautions against them.

A three-man, three-woman jury returned the verdict against Kerr-McGee Friday after about 21 hours of deliberations. They found the firm had negligently operated its nuclear fuel process-

sing plant near Crescent, Oklahoma.

And since this was apparently the first example of such a ruling, the award goes to Miss Silkwood's heirs, her three young children. She was divorced in 1972 and resumed use of her maiden name.

Miss Silkwood worked as a laboratory technician at the Crescent Plant. She was 28 when she died in a Nov. 13, 1974 car crash the week after being contaminated. Kerr-McGee attempted to prove she accidentally contaminated herself with plutonium she stole from the plant.

The two dismissed conspiracy counts came more than 20 Kerr-McGee executives and employees as defendants along with several Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Bill Paul, Kerr-McGee's chief counsel, said he was confident

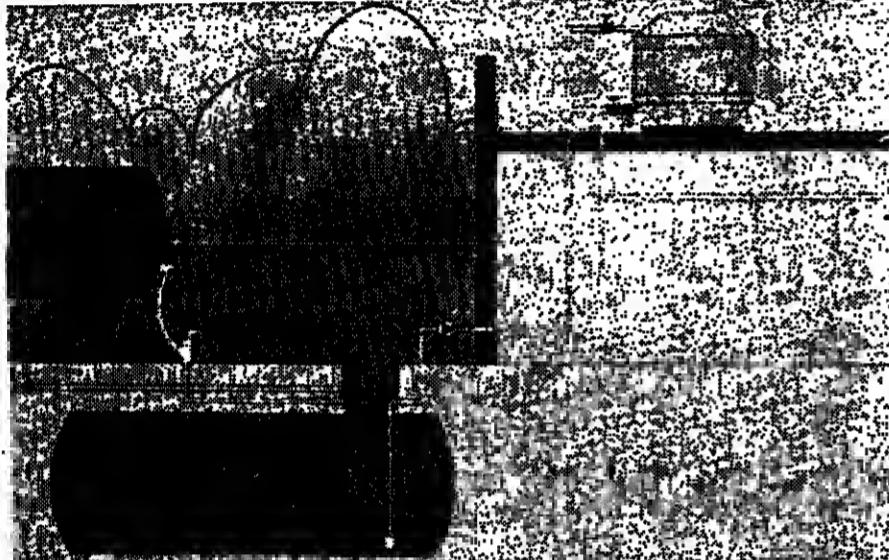
Kerr-McGee can win its own appeals on the verdict.

Except for attorneys' fees, the award goes to Miss Silkwood's heirs, her three young children. She was divorced in 1972 and resumed use of her maiden name.

Miss Silkwood worked as a laboratory technician at the Crescent Plant. She was 28 when she died in a Nov. 13, 1974 car crash the week after being contaminated. Kerr-McGee attempted to prove she accidentally contaminated herself with plutonium she stole from the plant.

The night she was killed, Miss Silkwood was en route to meet a "New York Times" reporter and an atomic workers union official to deliver alleged documentation of her claims that Kerr-McGee was hiding serious defects in its nuclear fuel rods by falsifying quality reports.

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Sen. Howard Baker

Baker seeking SALT changes before approval

NEW YORK, May 19 (R) — Senate Republican leader Howard Baker said Friday the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) was unlikely to win Senate approval without certain modifications.

Baker told the New York Forum, a local press group, that he would go "to virtually any lengths" to help President Jimmy Carter win Senate ratification of the accord.

But if Carter refused to make changes to the treaty, he would be trying to win Senate approval "in the worst possible way," Baker said.

Baker, a contender for the Republican presidential nomination, declined to say what modifications the Senate might seek.

But he said the Soviet Union would agree to some changes because "they want this treaty very much."

Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev will sign the accord in Vienna next month. But the bill requires Senate ratification to enter into force.

Ratification is uncertain because SALT critics in the Senate fear the agreement gives the Soviet Union military superiority and that Soviet cheating could go unchecked.

Baker also described Carter's African policy as outdated and urged the administration to recognize Rhodesia's new black government.

U.S. urged to lift Cuba economic boycott

Castro, Portillo make statement

CANCUN, Mexico, May 19 (AP) — Presidents Fidel Castro of Cuba and Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico demanded Friday that the United States end its economic blockade of Cuba and "eliminate" its military base there. Their statement came as Castro ended a two-day official visit to Mexico.

The

communiqué called on the U.S. to adhere to a United Nations resolution which bans military bases maintained against the will of the country where they are located. The U.S. has refused to vacate its naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba.

They also demanded an end to all acts of economic aggression against Latin American countries "because they are in violation of the peaceful coexistence between nations and the principles and objectives in the Charter of the United Nations."

The document, issued as Castro was boarding his jet to return to Cuba, said, "It is in this sense that we express the need to end the economic blockade imposed on the people of Cuba."

Castro and Lopez Portillo also declared their "firm support for the struggle of the people and

the U.S. government to

protect Western interests in an increasingly threatening world and against the backdrop of Soviet actions which have called into question the very meaning and value of detente."

Detente is nonsense if it means

more than something preached by top Russians and practiced only by the West," Gilmour told the House of Commons Friday.

"We will work with our allies to

which aggravate the general crisis and demand a regionalization of the economy on a world scale."

Castro reiterated his support for Lopez Portillo for considering energy crisis "as a common responsibility of all humanity."

Cautious note on detente

Britain to step up defense spending

LONDON, May 19 (AP) — Britain, under its new Conservative government, will strengthen the country's "dangerously low" defenses and take a firm line on East-West detente, the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Ian Gilmour, says.

Gilmour, spokesman in the Commons for Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, said that alongside this policy, the Conservatives would work for improved East-West relations.

The government also welcomed

the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty, Gilmour said.

But he added, "It is a dangerous delusion to imagine we can oblige the need for strong defense by swaddling ourselves in the very comfortable language of international goodwill."

During two weeks in office, Conservatives have increased the pay of the police and armed forces. Higher defense spending is expected in the budget.



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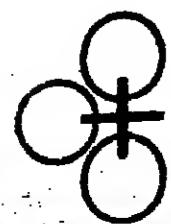
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Italian autonomy

By Wendy Owen

ROME — On the eve of the European elections and 100 years after Italian unification, separatist flags here are fluttering again. Regional autonomy has become an issue in the national Italian elections on June 3 and the European elections one week later.

For the first time in the country's history, its myriad ethnic and cultural minorities are forming a united electoral front in a bid to get representation in the European Parliament, claiming the national Rome-based parties do not represent their interests.

Five regions in Italy were made "special" autonomous zones after World War II because of particular social or economic problems (Sicily and Sardinia) or linguistic and cultural ones (French speaking Aosta Valley in the western Alps, the German-speaking Trentino-Alto Adige in the eastern Alps, Friuli-Venezia-Giulia with its Slovene and Friulan speakers. All are either islands or frontier areas.)

Thirty years later, the special regions are demanding even greater autonomy and in Sicily and Sardinia the ashes of independence movements are being rekindled.

Under the "Rampant Lion" flag of the Aosta Valley Union, groups as diverse as the Friulian movement, the Slovenian Union, Alto Adige's South Tyrol Olkspartei, the National Sicilian Socialist Front and scattered groups of Albanian and Greek descent have formed a marriage of convenience in opposition to the centralized state and national parties. Their slogan: federalism and autonomy.

The leftist Sardinian Action Party has declined to join, claiming it will not enter Europe as a colony of Italy and does not wish to align with right-wing movements.

Bruno Salvadore, director of the Sta Valley regional council and the united group's chief electoral candidate, counts on getting 250,000 votes — sufficient to put a deputy in the European Parliament.

"We are a force of minorities," says Salvadore. "But in Italy and Europe we are not alone. We want to defend our identity, our culture, our lifestyle, the environment in which we live. We are against centralized Europe, for a federalized Europe."

Salvadore's group opposes Italian parties without distinction because the use of French is dying out and the Aosta Valley residents have lost out culturally.

It wants French made the sole official language in the region, a move which the Communist organ "L'Unita" says is bordering on separatism.

The Friulian movement gained momentum in the wake of disappointment over government action in the 1976 earthquake that spread death and destruction in the Friuli area, northeast of Venice.

In the 1978 regional elections with earthquake victims still living in huts and rubble, it collected 40,000 votes.

In Sicily, where the separatist movement fought bitter and famous battles immediately after the war, suggesting the island should become the 49th state of America, the three-headed "Trinacria" flag is flying in the streets of Palermo. (AP)

Hermann Elts' view of Egypt

By Thomas Lippman

CAIRO — When Hermann Elts arrived here to prepare for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the United States, the official American presence consisted of six people working under the flag of Spain in an American "interests section."

Now that Elts is retiring after five dramatic years as U.S. ambassador, the embassy has a staff of about 190 and is still growing. Elts said recently that it was too many and warned that American interests in Egypt could be jeopardized by the relentless expansion that has involved Americans in Egypt's political, social, economic and now military affairs.

"All of us remember Iran," he said, "and while this is nothing like Iran, it could get out of hand. It's a mistake." Elts, who struggled in vain for five years to hold down the size of his staff — "I like to have a few people who will work overtime" — said he had made this point with Washington and hoped his successor, Alfred Atherton, would resist the desire of government agencies to send in "a lot of straphangers."

Elts, 57, is a respected career diplomat for his devotion to hard work, attention to detail, crew cut and indifference to sartorial fashion. He has always been reluctant to be interviewed, but now that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is in effect and he is moving on to a professorship at Boston University, he consented to discuss his views of Egypt, the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and American policy in the region.

In a wide-ranging interview in his office, he predicted that the forthcoming negotiations over the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be "tough" and would yield little for many months. He acknowledged that the United States had failed to persuade "our Arab friends" in other countries to support the treaty. And he stressed his "worry" that the mushrooming American presence here could somehow backfire.

President Anwar Sadat, with whom Elts has worked closely during a tenure in which the United States has totally replaced the Soviet Union as the dominant outside influence on Egypt, frequently accused by other Arab leaders of having become a tool of American policy in the Middle East.

The peace treaty has been attacked as an American-inspired document that undercuts Arab interests. Elts said he was concerned that further growth of the American presence and influence here could make matters worse for both Egypt and the United States.

Elts noted that the outcome of the autonomy negotiations "at some point is going to depend on us" because "I have difficulty believing that the two parties themselves can work out the kind of mutually acceptable arrangements that each requires."

What worries him, he said, is "the flush of unthinking enthusiasm that exists in some quarters in the wake of the peace process and the belief that simply by the visibility of the numbers of people rather than the visibility of the actions themselves we can handle the situation."

"It's not the numbers themselves, it's producing on the basic issues of West Bank and Gaza autonomy and economic development but I worry that everyone now wants to get into the act even if his contribution is a very marginal one and that can hurt us."

He did not specify which government agencies he was talking about — many of them from the U.S. Air Force to the Central Intelligence Agency to the Department of Agriculture are already represented here — but he said the "biggest vulnerability" was in the Agency for International Development. Aid is administering the billion-dollar-a-year economic assistance program and accounts for more than 100 of the 190 officials assigned to the embassy.

Elts acknowledged that "you cannot run a billion dollar program without the people to monitor it very closely." But what is important now for the United States, he said, is not to show the flag in Egypt but to devote its energies to helping Egypt and Israel make progress in the autonomy negotiations and restore good American relations with Arab critics of the treaty.

Relations with formerly friendly Arab countries such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco, he said, are "not good. They want good relations with us and we with them. But I believe words will not be enough to allay their concern. I think we are going to have to demonstrate at the upcoming negotiations that what President Carter and the other members of his administration have said about the Palestinians is something we will do our very best to achieve. Unless we are able to achieve it, then I think these strains could last a long time."

Elts, a former ambassador to Saudi Arabia who has spent most of his career in the Middle East, said he understood Arab criticism that the United States has not put into practice its own declared policies on the Palestinian question and the issue of Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

"Somehow," he said, "we haven't done a good selling job in putting across to our friends in the area that we really mean what we have said in terms of doing something for the Palestinians and bringing about a peace in the area that is just and durable one for all parties. We will have to demonstrate it by our role in the negotiations."

At the same time, however, he said that some Arab countries are adhering to "maximalist" positions that have been fruitless for 30 years, without understanding the process of negotiation. "It's easy for those in the outer circle to kibitz."

Elts said that while the United States has failed to block Jewish settlement in the West Bank, it is "unfair to criticize simply because we don't take the kind of steps some of our Arab friends would like, such as cutting off economic or military aid. That simply is not feasible, nor even desirable."

In discussing his apprehensions about the autonomy negotiations and Arab criticism of the treaty, Elts spoke quietly and dispassionately, as he always does. During his years in Cairo, he earned a reputation for unflappable self-control that served him well through extraordinary events. (WP)

ARAB WORLD



Advance in strategic missilery nears end?

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — On a wintry evening in early 1977 a National Security Council official named Roger Molander and his wife experimented with Irish coffee. Afterward Molander, who had been working for weeks on proposals for the strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, could not get to sleep. In his post-midnight restlessness, he had an idea.

Jimmy Carter had come to the presidency advocating deep cuts in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the superpowers, and also proposing limits on the relentless technological improvements that have made each new generation of weapons more devastating than the last. Molander's idea was to implement Carter's policy by proposing that the superpowers ban all new intercontinental ballistic missiles. The United States would offer to stop the development, testing and deployment of the proposed MX missile and other such programs if the Soviets would do the same.

Molander's suggestion was examined and adopted in the White House, but in March 1977 this and other Carter administration proposals were summarily rejected in Moscow. For a time Molander, director of the government's SALT working group, balanced himself and even the Irish coffee for the setback. But as the months went by, the Soviet Union demonstrated increasing willingness to negotiate controls on missile development. Gradually, limits on the "qualitative" strategic weapons race became the central question of SALT II.

Since the first mushroom could over Alamogordo, N.M., in July 1945 and the first Soviet explosion four years later, there have been two nuclear weapons races between the superpowers.

The quantity race has mushroomed the arsenals — about 9,200 strategic warheads on the U.S. side and 5,000 on the Soviet side, all several times as powerful and some many times as powerful as the war heads that leveled Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, in the month after Alamogordo.

The other closely related race has been the competition in power, variety and sophistication of strategic delivery systems: Intercontinental missiles carrying not one but many independently targetable nuclear warheads, each with enormous destructive force and increasing accuracy; submarines that can launch multiple-warhead missiles from beneath the seas; high-performance bombers loaded with devices to deceive defensive radars; cruise missiles only a few feet in diameter and a few yards long designed to deliver nuclear warheads through sophisticated defense by flying thousands of miles at high speeds very close to the ground.

The SALT II agreement on strategic offensive arms in 1972 and the Vladivostok accord in 1974 placed the first ceilings on numbers of the strategic "launchers" (a SALT term for deployed missiles or bombers). However, these restrictions were thwarted by the swiftly growing numbers of independent multiple warheads on each of the allowed launchers. Without curbs on the technological race, a cap on missiles and aircraft would have little meaning.

At the beginning of this decade the United States was far ahead in missile technology, and thus lacked incentive to negotiate limitations. Although scientists and a few policymakers advocated restrictions to head off the multiple warhead (MIRV) race, Washington and Moscow made only cosmetic efforts.

In the spring of 1970, for example, Washington had tested its multiple warheads and thus proposed a ban on further testing (to stop Moscow's catch-up efforts) but no ban on deployment. Moscow counter-proposed a ban on deployment (to head off U.S. programs) but no ban on testing to restrain its own efforts. None of these proposals was deemed serious.

The Carter administration's proposals and Soviet responses, while representing strides toward important restrictions, were deeply affected by perceptions of advantage and self interest.

— The United States in March 1977 initially proposed a total ban on new types of land-based ballistic missiles for the duration of the treaty, and the Soviets rejected it. In May 1978, the Soviets proposed a total ban, and the United States said no. Except for these two flatly rejected proposals, each superpower tailored its negotiating proposals to protect its own programs while halting those on the other side. In the end each side obtained leeway to build the one ICBM system it had previously planned.

— The United States insisted throughout on protecting its planned new generation of submarine launched ballistic missiles, while

the Soviets proposed to stop it. In the end each side was permitted to go ahead with any number of new types of submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

— The United States proposed and the Soviets accepted the first limitations on the number of independently targetable multiple warheads (MIRVs) allowed on each land- or sea-based missile. The initial Soviet plan would have cut back multiple warheads on future land-based missiles to a lower number than Moscow has already tested on existing weapons, possibly providing for an eventual lead in warheads. The Soviet plan was rejected.

To recap the bargaining step by step:

The original Carter administration comprehensive proposal of March 1977 would have banned development, testing and deployment of all "new types" of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) for the life of the new treaty. The Soviets rejected all the initial proposals, on a variety of grounds.

In May 1977, when the shattered talks were restarted, the United States proposed a ban on testing and deployment of new ICBMs but for only three years. The United States could go ahead with development work on the proposed new MX multiple-warhead missile; testing and deployment was at least three years away in any case.

The Soviet response was to accept a ban on new types of multiple-warhead missiles such as the planned American MX. But the Russians proposed to leave free new types of single-warhead missiles, such as the replacement they had planned for their aging SS-11 single-warhead missile.

The Soviets also proposed to extend the new-types restriction to submarine launched ballistic missiles, which would restrict the American Trident as well as the less powerful Soviet Typhoon.

To protect Trident, the United States proposed, instead of a total ban, that each side be permitted one new submarine missile system.

Despite the bold beginning, there was increasing apprehension within the U.S. bureaucracy about the new-types limitations. By mid-1977 U.S. intelligence reported that the Soviets were developing as many as four new ICBMs to Washington's one, and there was fear that some of the Russian systems could be tested and deployed before SALT-II limits could take effect. Moreover, the MX missile had gathered strong support in the Pentagon and elsewhere; there were growing internal objections to SALT curbs on it.

In May 1978, at the height of U.S. indignation over Soviet moves in Africa, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko brought to the White House a complex "new-types" offer. One set of options would have permitted a new Soviet single-warhead ICBM — but not the U.S. multiple-warhead MX missile, either in the three-year protocol or to 1985. The other option would have banned all new types of ICBM, including Moscow's planned new weapon and Washington's planned new weapon, for the duration of the treaty.

Seeing both options, the U.S. rejected Gromyko's proposal out of hand, even though the latter one was similar to the original American bid. The rejection was so flat and bard, with no immediate counter proposal offered, that it gave rise to reports that Carter had decided to "freeze" the SALT negotiations. The reports were quickly denied.

The Soviets made their big move on the modernization issue in a meeting between Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last July in Geneva. Bitterness and cross-purposes on Africa had clouded the May bargaining in Washington, but two months later the Soviets were ready to move ahead on SALT at the height of international controversy over the trials of Anatoly Scharansky and other dissidents. Just hours after receiving Gromyko's concession, in fact, Vance held a highly publicized and previously announced meeting in Geneva with Scharansky's wife.

The new Soviet proposal accepted the essential features of the U.S. position on new types. Each side would be permitted one exception to the ban for either a new multiple-warhead ICBM (the American MX) or a new single-warhead ICBM (a Soviet missile to replace the SS-11). Moreover, there would be either no limit or a broadly defined limit on new types of submarine-launched ballistic missiles, thus reserving the American Trident II and the Soviet Typhoon.

In characteristic Soviet style, Gromyko offered this major concession if the United States would concede on other outstanding issues. The United States pocketed the concession and moved to debate the other issues.

Agreed at last on the new-types bargain in broad dimension, the two sides were still faced with long and hard negotiation over all important details. By last summer the United States had modified its definition in order to restrict the number of multiple warheads permitted on new and existing ballistic missiles. Such upper limits on Soviet warhead numbers would be essential to the effectiveness of a "shell game" plan to hide and protect American land-based missiles from attack in the mid-1980s.

The Russians were prepared to accept the principle of warhead limitations, often called "fractionation" limits, but an argument arose over the number of warheads to be allowed. The United States proposed to permit up to 10 warheads each on the new type of ICBM allowed to each side; the Soviets proposed a limit of six.

The Soviets have already tested 10 warheads each on their giant SS-18 heavy missiles, and will be allowed to equip all such missiles in this fashion. The plan to permit only six warheads on the new U.S. missile was interpreted as a Soviet bid to maintain an advantage, and thus politically as well as strategically unacceptable. Last fall the Russians conceded the point.

Another aspect of the definition of what is "new" touched off a protracted argument. The U.S. proposed that any weapon 5 per cent larger or smaller than existing ICBMs be considered a new type of missile and thus be subject to limitation. The Soviets counter-proposed that a missile more than 5 per cent smaller not be considered new, because it would present a lessened threat.

The Carter administration was puzzled and apprehensive about the Russians' objective. The fear was that new and better Soviet solid-fuel missiles to replace existing models might not count under Moscow's definition, thus effectively allowing more Soviet "new types" than American "new types."

In mid-April 1979, the issue was finally resolved when the Soviets conceded the point. The SALT II bargaining over the modernization and advance of strategic missilery approached its end.

saudi press review

Commenting on the royal visit to Morocco, "Al-Medina" recalled "

BOOKSHELF

"The Untempered Wind: Forty Years in Palestine," by Christina Jones. Longman: London, 1975.

By Barry Reynolds

DHAHRAN — On April 10 1948 Christina Jones, headmistress of the Friends' Boys School in Ramallah, on the Occupied West Bank, sat down and wrote in her journal:

"The most tragic and dastardly act of the Stern and Irgun occurred at Deir Yasin yesterday afternoon. These Zionist terrorists went into the village and massacred 250 old men, women and children and threw their bodies into the village well...

"It does not seem possible, but the story is confirmed by the International Red Cross delegates and representatives of some of the consulates who have gone to the village."

More than any which preceded or followed it, it was this outrage that was to speed the massive flight of Palestinians from their homeland. It was human stampede which Dr. Weizmann, the first President of Israel, described coldly as "a miraculous simplification of Israel's tasks."

Only recently Israel's Moshe Dayan asked how the PLO could expect the world to take it seriously when it continued to practice terrorism on civilians.

Jones' personal account of nearly half a century at the school spans the whole tumultuous and tragic history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is all here: the Sykes-Picot negotiations of 1917 that duped Sharif Hussein and carted the Arab World into Western spheres of influence; the fateful Balfour Declaration of the same year which incredibly referred to Palestinians as "the existing oozing community" at a time when they outnumbered resident Jews ten to one; and the inept rule of the British Mandate, which culminated in a Jewish apartheid state and the displacement of nearly an entire Arab country.

Christina Jones and her husband arrived in Jaffa in 1922 with barely enough money to found their dream — a preparatory school which would prepare young Palestinians for entrance to universities abroad. Nevertheless, the Friends' School became one of the finest private educational establishments in the Middle East and today counts among its graduates scores of professional Palestinians.

"The Untempered Wind" is written not as polemic, but as the highly personal memoirs of a couple with a true humanitarian sense.

Yet the Jones' soon learned that there was no divorcing politics from education in this volatile region.

ion. Towards the close of the Second World War, as Jewish survivors of Hitler's Holocaust poured into Palestine, the Friends' School became an Arab refugee center and makeshift hospital as Zionist gangs, intent upon producing "fait accompli" before Partition, created another holocaust for Palestinians.

Having lived among non-European Palestinian Jews three decades before 1948, Jones also recounts the personal anguish of many old Jewish residents who considered their European brethren as ruthless in many ways as the Nazis they were escaping.

She quotes Nathan Goshen, an old Jewish settler in Palestine:

"We Jews forced the Arabs to leave their cities and villages... Some of them were driven out by force of arms, others by deceit, lying and false pretences.

Here was a people who lived on its own land for 1,300 years. We came and turned native Arabs into tragic refugees — and still we dare to malign them. Instead of being deeply ashamed of what we did and trying to undo some of the evil we committed, we justify our terrible acts and even attempt to glorify them."

In trying to dispel the myths some have accepted from those anxious to justify the Jewish state, Jones answers these typical questions:

"Don't the Arabs need the Jews?" Palestine, she explains, was a progressing little country when the Jews started to arrive in 1918, though administratively handicapped by policies imposed on the Mandate Government from London.

"Didn't the Jews make the desert bloom?" Palestine was

hardly a desert at the turn of this century. In 1891, Robert Meredith, a successful Iowa farmer, visited Palestine and noted: "Nothing can exceed the beauty of the orange groves and gardens around Joppa, which is surrounded by fertile plains that produce crops of wheat, barley and grapes — all without irrigation."

When the state of Israel was announced in 1948, Arab cultivable property was almost two-and-a-half times the area of Jewish-owned land.

"Why don't you sell your land to the Jews? They have greater technology." This question, writes Jones, came from a church minister. Firstly, Arab technologists have achieved "miracles" in Arab lands since the oil price hikes of this decade. Secondly, she asks: "Would you be willing to sell your country, or even a part of it, to accommodate a separate Jewish state?"

This is a useful book for those with only a fragmented view of Mideast history. It is not written in the shrill, indignant style usually adopted by proponents of both sides. The Jones' were simply a pair of hard-working, idealistic American teachers dropped into the cauldron of this century's thickest political stew.

In 1948, the author recorded the plight of the displaced Palestinian refugees: "They look towards their homes daily, longingly... One bus driver who goes between Ramallah and Bir Zeit stops at a certain point on the road for the passengers to get out for a few moments to look down on their old homes on the plains and the sea-coast...

"My purpose is to tell the story as we lived it with the dispossessed. The refugees are still with us."

Hornless rhinos?

By Geoffrey Lean

LONDON — Conservationists want rhinoceroses to be deprived of their horns — for their own protection.

The proposal is a desperate attempt to save the black rhino from extinction at the hands of poachers, who can sell the horn for \$ 500 a pound in the Far East. It is prized there for its supposed aphrodisiac effect and for making ivory carvings.

Between 1968 and 1977, the number of black rhinos in Kenya plummeted from 11,000 to 1,800 and there may be only six left in Tanzania's game-rich Ngorongoro crater.

However, a plan for rhinos to be de-horned in a limited area of Tanzania, as an experiment, has brought opposition from Solomon

Russell Train, president of the U.S. Wildlife Fund and a former director of the U.S. Government's environmental protection agency, believes the experiment is worth trying. He says: "I have been chased up more than one tree by rhinos so I have a fair respect for their horns. But I suspect that I would have climbed up those trees whether they had horns or not."

He believes the black rhino has little chance of survival if only conventional anti-poaching measures are employed. — (OFNS)

Ole Saibull, Tanzanian Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism.

He is concerned about the plight of the black rhino but says he is opposed "as a matter of principle to depriving any species of its defensive mechanism."

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كذا من الأرض



Bazaar organizers, including auctioneer Leonard Ingrams

SR9,000 collected

Bazaar aids Yemen children

By a Staff Reporter

RIYADH — Sporting a raffish straw boater, Leonard Ingrams wielded his makeshift auctioneer's hammer with impressive effect to help raise SR9,000 for the Save the Children Fund at a bazaar in Riyadh.

After a hesitant start, bidding became brisk for a

selection of fine engravings and Indian miniatures. Others suddenly found themselves the proud posse

sors of paintings by John Piper and the Iraqi artist Issam el Said.

The money raised by the bazaar has been sent to the Yemen branch of the Save the Children Fund, in San'a.

Jonathan Miller and his wife provided the grounds of their Malaz villa for the afternoon, which brought a touch of May Day in the spectacular form of a Mr. Whitehead and his Morris dancers. The troupe put on a colorful display of that form of old English folk-dancing, dressed in green-and-white costumes to symbolize the merry month of May.

Hats and trousers adorned with green ribbons, the dancers swept through their routine to the jangle of bells and rhythmic clashing of wooden staves, easing in the process a steady flow of riyals from the spectators into a large black hat.

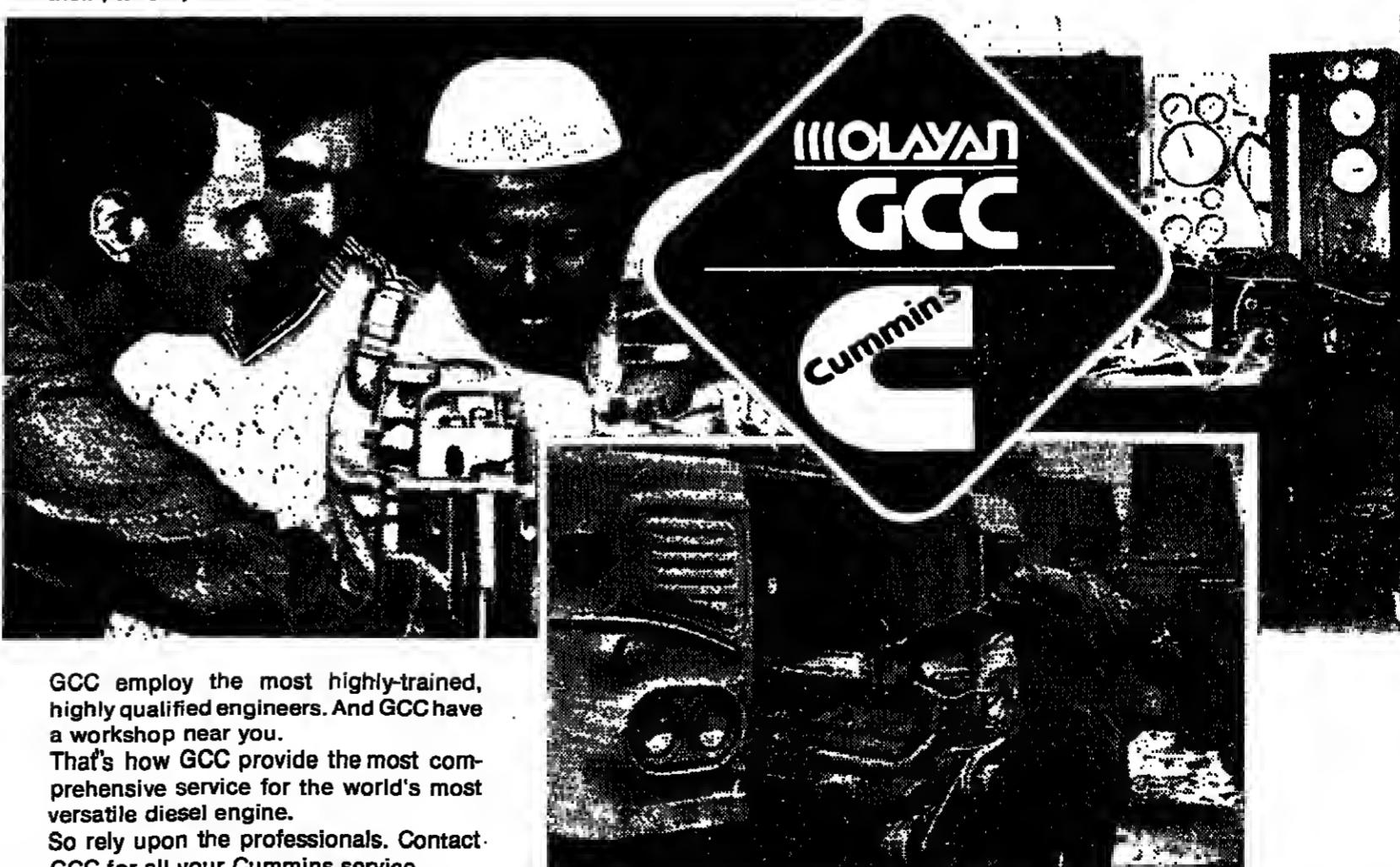
Riyadh store-keepers donated a handsome assortment of raffle prizes.

A raffle prize for two young brothers

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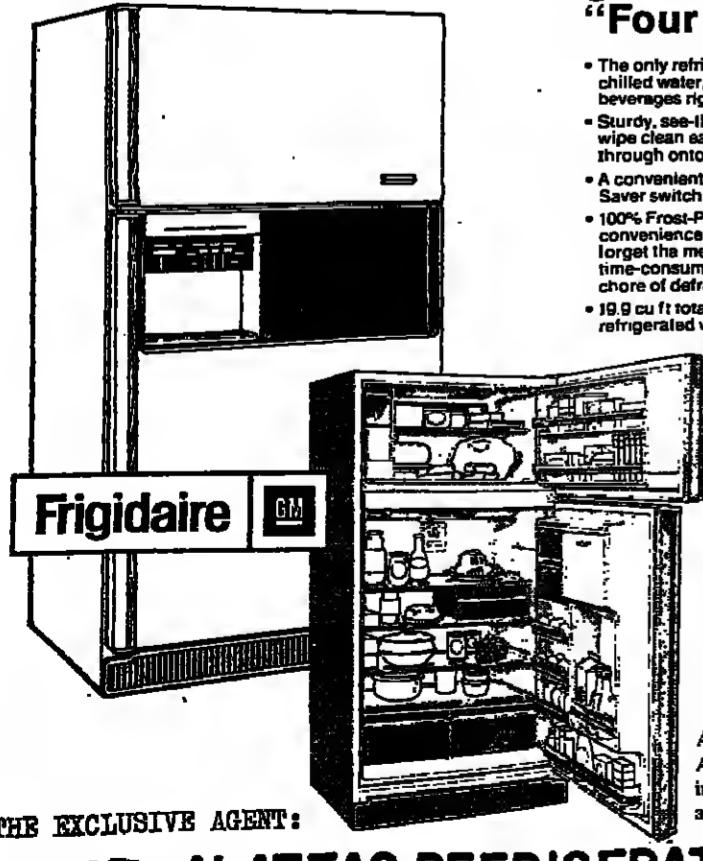
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A history of science and technology at Munich's Deutsches Museum

By Harry Trimborn

MUNICH — One of West Germany's most popular indoor pastimes — especially on rainy weekend afternoons — is museum trekking. And the largest and most popular of the country's 800 museums is a complex of buildings squeezed onto a slender island in the Isar River in the heart of Munich.

This is the home of the

Deutsches Museum (German Museum). Despite its name, and the initial boost it received from that old warlord, Kaiser Wilhelm II, the museum is no monument to Teutonic nationalism or solely a repository for war relics.

It is one of the world's biggest science and technology museums, West Germany's answer to the U.S. Smithsonian Institution. It has some military hardware among its 15,000 exhibits. But it is

renowned for its technological displays, not for its military memorabilia.

The military displays include the German navy's first submarine, built in 1906; a V-2 rocket like those fired against Britain in World War II, and three famous Messerschmitt fighter planes — the ME-109, the ME-262 and the ME-163.

The ME-109, which became operational in 1939, was built in

greater numbers than any other fighter. The ME-262 was the world's first mass-produced jet fighter, and the ME-163 was the first operational rocket-powered plane.

The three Messerschmitts are authentic in all their wartime detail — with one exception. The Nazi swastika, which adorned the tails of Hitler's war planes, is missing to avoid any hint of glorification of the Nazi era.

The museum, according to its officials, is unique among the world's science and technology museums. It alone presents exhibits in their historical context, depicting the cultural impact that the items on display had on the societies that developed them.

The exhibits range from neolithic age hatchets and ancient Egyptian looms to space age satellites. None of the exhibits is newer than one year old.

"The museum does not look to the future," said Stephan Dietrich, an industrial engineer who is one of the museum's 400 staff members.

The museum is noted for pioneering the concept of push-button displays that enable the visitor to observe the functions of half of the exhibits by activating buttons, levers and electronic equipment.

The visitor can test his or her flying skill through a simplified flight simulator. In the mockup of a ship's bridge, the visitor can try steering a ship with an 800-ton cargo through the Kiel Canal.

All the displays are in working order, Dietrich said. And those that cannot be operated by visitors are usually demonstrated by staff members — like the huge, specially-mounted locomotive whose big red wheels are activated, not by steam but by electricity, to simulate a train in motion.

All of the antique cars, painstakingly restored in the museum's workshops, are in driving condition. One of them, an antique Mercedes-Benz touring car, was driven to a motor show in Hamburg after the truck that had been carrying it broke down.

The museum has 40,000 square meters of exhibits space on seven floors. A visitor would travel 35 kilometers to view every exhibit. Foot vibrators have been installed on each floor to ease the ordeal of the long trek through the halls.

The museum estimates that under a 40-hour, five-day week, it would take 18 months for the visitors to read the texts and operate the displays at each of the exhibits.

Such formidable challenges have not diminished the museum's popularity. It receives about 1.5 million visitors annually, a third of them from foreign countries.

About 90,000 of the visitors are schoolchildren from throughout Europe.

The number of students is too big for the museum staff to handle, so it provides a one-week museum guide training program for teachers, who then return to their home school districts and train other teachers as guides for field trips to the museum.

The exhibits on display represent only a fraction of the museum's collection. Another 70,000 items are locked away, for lack of exhibits space, in the museum's cellars and in warehouses in other parts of the city.

But what is left for display is enough to satisfy any science and technology buff.

The pride of the collection is the famous Magdeburg Hemispheres, made in 1654 for Magdeburg mayor and philosopher Otto Von Guericke to demonstrate the force of atmospheric pressure. A vacuum was created by pumping out the air from the sphere formed by the two hollow hemispheres. A famous engraving shows two powerful draft horses struggling to pull apart the hemispheres held together by atmospheric pressure.

Because of the museum's desire to have visitors touch and handle many of the exhibits, the hemispheres, along with Von Guericke's air pump, are displayed only in replica. The real equipment is kept in storage.

Among other items on display are a glider built in 1895 by Otto Lilienthal, and one of the Wright brothers' planes, built in 1909.

There three is the world's first automobile, built in 1866 by Otto Benz; the first electric locomotive; the first dynamo, and the first lunar jeep used by American astronauts on the moon.

The desk of Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen is on display, along with his first X-ray, which he took of his fiancee's hand, 1895.

There is the first diesel engine,

built in 1897, among a massive display ranging from early

mechanical devices to modern jet engines.

There are such personal items as the watch worn by Wilhelm Bauer, builder of the first submarine, and a mechanical trumpet made in 1810 for Napoleon.

The basement contains full-scale replicas of salt, iron and coal mines. And the museum is topped but a planetarium and observatory.

Elsewhere there are such

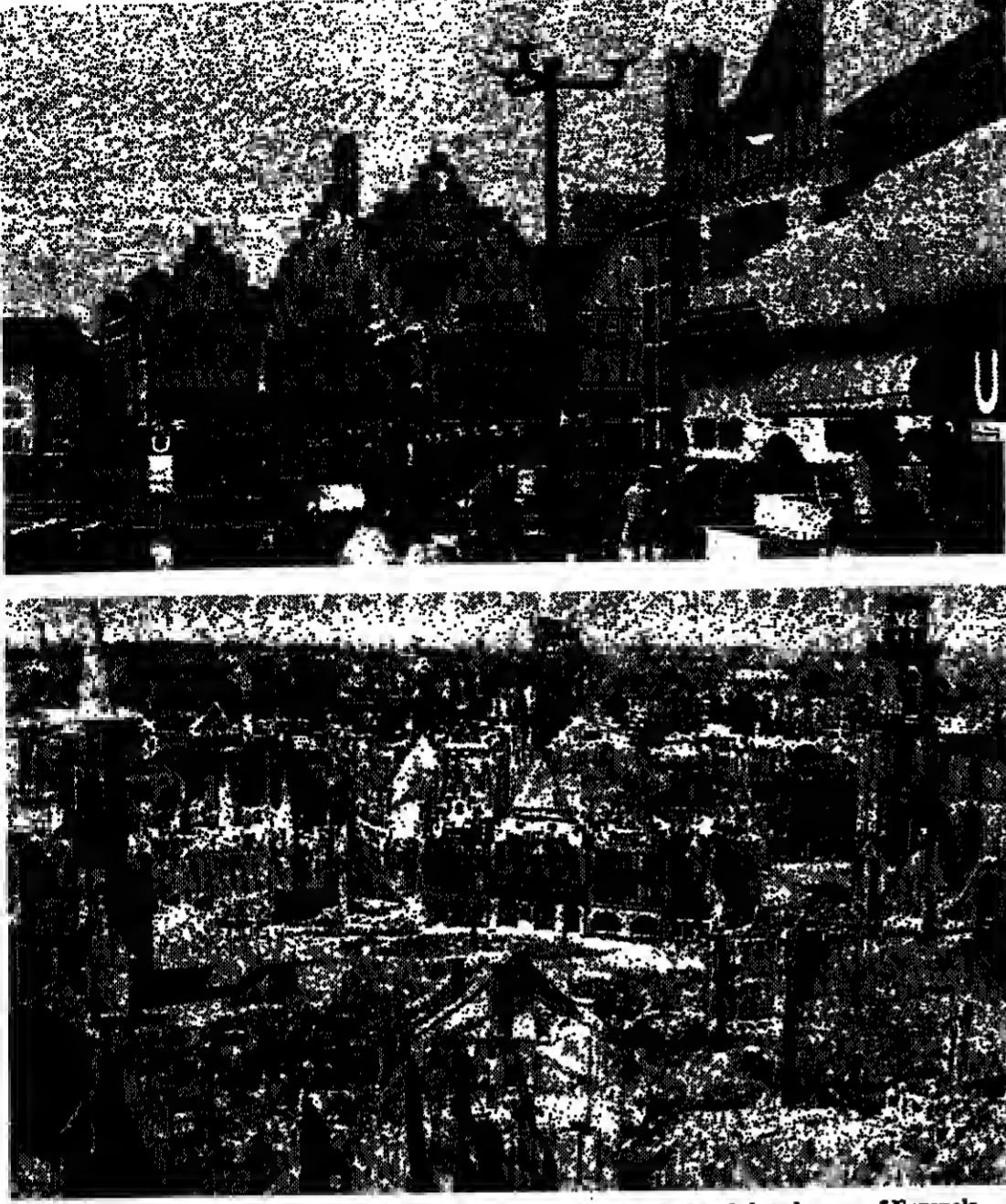
diverse displays as the telecommunications equipment and a full-size 19th-century Alpine Chalet. There are fully equipped replicas of workshops used in the early days of the industrial revolution and a full-scale section of the Munich subway tunnel.

Several of the largest exhibits are on display on the museum grounds. These include a 19th-century Dutch windmill and an experimental twin-engine vertical

takeoff plane.

For scholars, there is a 600,000-volume library, which contains 16,000 manuscripts by famous scientists. It also contains original plans, sketches and engravings of German and foreign industrial pioneers.

The museum was founded in 1903 by Oskar Von Miller, a Bavarian electrical engineer who sought to popularize scientific and technological progress. — (LAT)



Frankfurt, 30 years after the Federal Republic of Germany was declared, is today one of Europe's leading cities. In 1949, in the aftermath of the Second World War, it was like a ghost town.

Technology has advanced rapidly in post-war Germany. These pictures show a modern lab technician and a 1949 factory.



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Bullets edge Spurs in 7th

Brave comeback
its Washington
against Seattle

LANDOVER, Md., May 19
(AP) — Bobby Dandridge's 12-jumper with eight seconds left
sparked a furious Washington
rebound that carried the Bullets
to a 107-105 National Basketball
Association victory over the San
Antonio Spurs in the seventh
game of the Eastern Conference
finals, Friday.

The Bullets, will open the
st-of-seven NBA championship
series Sunday against the Seattle
Sonics, whom they beat in
four games in last year's final.
The Spurs, who led the series
1 at one point, had one last
chance to tie it up when James
Wesley drove to the basket. But his
shot was blocked by the Bullets'
Mike Hayes with four seconds left
as the ball rolled loose on the
court, the final seconds ticked
away.

Dandridge led the Bullets with
11 of them in the final
period, and Hayes had 23. San
Antonio's George Gervin poured
in the losing effort.

San Antonio led 86-76 with
50 to play and was ahead,
85, midway through the final
period before the Bullets put on
a winning surge.

Reserve forward Greg Ballard

scored a follow-up shot and Dandridge

in a turnaround jumper to cut

the gap to three points with 4:38

to play.

But Silas responded with a

15-foot jumper for San Antonio

and Gervin made a 20-footer to

stem that surge, and the Spurs

seemed to be in control as they led

103-97 with 2:09 to go.

That was when the Bullets took

command. Ballard on a tip-in,

Wes Wesley banked two free

throws, Dandridge put in a short

jumper to tie the score and then

Ballard hit two free throws, with

36 seconds left to put Washington

ahead, 105-103.

Silas hit a 15-footer to tie the

score for San Antonio before the

Bullets called time out with 25

seconds to play. They worked the

ball to Dandridge, who dribbled to

the right baseline and put up the

winning shot over two San

Antonio defenders.

San Antonio 21 28 33 23-105

Washington 18 32 26 31-105

ALL HANDS : Washington's Greg Ballard draws a foul from San Antonio's Billy Paultz, rear, as the Spurs' Allan Bristow moves in at Landover during the Eastern Conference finals.

(AP photo)

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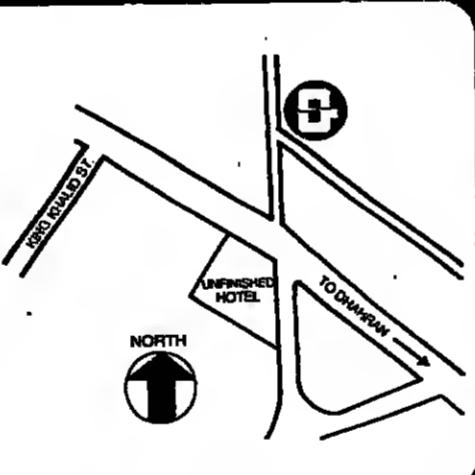
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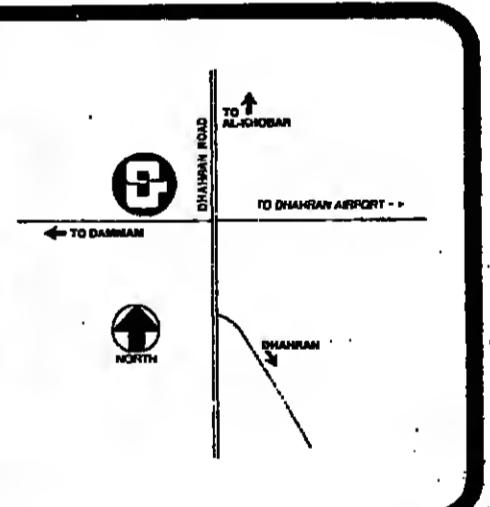
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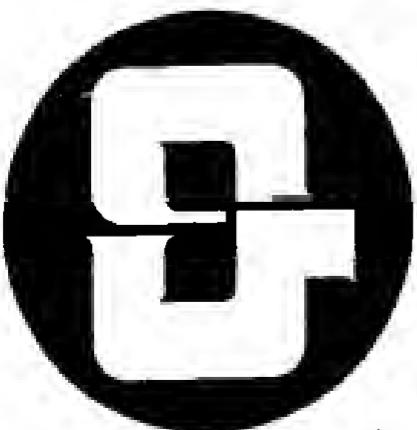


AND IN...DAHHRAN

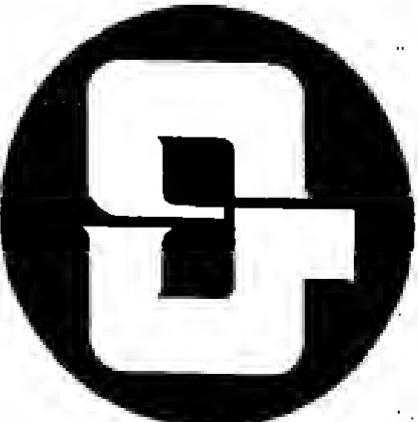


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Energy aide backs plan for weekly carless days

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP) — A high U.S. Energy Department official Friday endorsed a proposal that Americans leave their cars home one day each week as a method of overcoming gasoline shortages.

David Bardin, head of the department's Economic Regulatory Administration, also told a congressional hearing the California gasoline squeeze is caused by a worldwide shortage of crude oil and is not contrived by big oil companies.

"The gasoline shortage is real," Bardin said, "because the planet earth has been producing less

OPEC price rise seen as spot market rockets

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands May 19 (AP) — Steeply rising prices on Rotterdam's spot oil market are provoking fears here that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries might decide to gear prices to the same level.

Officials of the European Economic Community have already voiced their concern, which was highlighted by a call from France for controls to be imposed on the high Rotterdam spot prices.

Prices on the spot market have now hit record levels, with some traders asking as much as \$33 a barrel for certain grades of crude oil representing a rise of up to \$9 over early last week.

While about 95 per cent of Rotterdam's oil turnover is tied up in long term contracts which bypass the spot market, the remaining five per cent in the hands of inde-

pendent traders is playing an increasingly important role in setting world trends.

Basically, prices quoted on the spot market can influence contract prices during a world oil shortage. Recently, spot market prices have been higher than in regular channels because of the shortfall set off by the Iranian crisis.

Crown Prince Fahd who just returned to Riyadh from Europe told French officials last week that it was difficult for OPEC to hold down prices when Western traders were reselling oil at inflated prices on a spot basis. At the same time, other OPEC members, like Iran and Iraq, are known to be diverting some output to the spot market.

But because of its international nature, Dutch officials say it would be virtually impossible to impose controls, such as the ceiling for spot prices the French are seeking.

of the nation's 187,000 service stations.

Some alleged overcharges have been as high as 24 cents a gallon over the maximum price allowed, Bardin said.

Nationally, 7,000 service stations are being asked to explain "unusually high" prices, another 2,000 are targeted for formal investigations and 847 stations already have been cited for overcharging, he said.

Before the hearings, Rep. Bob Eckhardt, chairman of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, said public suspicions about the reality of fuel shortages "are at their highest level since the Arab oil embargo of 1973."

Bardin said the Carter administration — which now is predicting a 5 per cent gasoline shortage this summer — has done little to effectively persuade Americans that oil shortages aren't contrived by big oil companies.

Rep. John Dingell, chairman of the second panel conducting the inquiry, said he sees considerable congressional support for a proposal by Rep. Toby Moffett, requiring drivers to leave their cars home one day a week to conserve fuel.

The plan, being drafted with the endorsement of the White House and house leaders also would tentatively limit gasoline sales nationally to at least \$5 per car to keep motorists from "topping off" their tanks with small purchases.

Car windshields would have to bear stickers displaying a number from one to seven indicating the day of the week the vehicle couldn't be driven.

700 billion barrels U.S. opens project bids for oil shale reserves

WASHINGTON, May 19 (R) — The United States Friday announced the first firm step towards exploiting its estimated resources of 700 billion barrels of oil trapped in shale below ground.

The Energy Department invited contractors to submit proposals for design and construction of a pilot plant to extract the oil.

Vast deposits of oil locked in rock under Colorado, Wyoming and Utah greatly exceed the total proven reserves of Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, the Department said.

Oil shale has been ignored until now because of the cost of extraction. But the rapidly rising world oil price is beginning to make it look commercially viable.

The Energy Department said the first oil shale extraction plant could cost up to \$200 million and initial output would be a modest 10,000 barrels a day.

Congress has authorized government spending of \$15 million on the project during the financial year ending next Sept. 30.

U.S. unit cuts target deficit to \$5.4 billion

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP) — House of Representatives and Senate negotiators agreed Friday on a 1980 target budget that would cut the U.S. government deficit to \$23 billion — \$5.4 billion below President Jimmy Carter's goal and the lowest deficit figure since 1974.

The House-Senate conference also projected a budget surplus of between \$2.1 billion and \$5.6 billion in 1981.

The target budget, which still must be approved by the full House and Senate, calls for \$532 billion in spending in fiscal 1980, which starts Oct. 1, with revenues of \$509 billion during the year.

Carter had proposed a \$532.3 billion spending level on revenues of \$503.9 billion for a deficit of \$24.4 billion.

The House-Senate Conference reached compromises on their major differences over defense spending and job programs late Friday when the House negotiators largely accepted the Senate's higher level of defense spending.

The Conference approved \$124.2 billion for defense, just slightly below the Senate's figure of \$124.3 billion. The House had favored spending \$123.5 billion on defense.

Mexican oil estimates questioned by experts

LOS ANGELES, May 19 (AP) — The 40 billion barrels of oil Mexico has claimed to hold in proved reserves is far too high an estimate, according to petroleum experts quoted Friday.

Numerous petroleum experts in Mexico City and the United States said Mexico has large quantities of oil, but not nearly as much as Mexican officials have estimated, the "Los Angeles Times" reported.

One key source said the figure may be half what the Mexican government has estimated.

James Watson, senior vice president of Degolyer and MacNaughton, the U.S. firm hired by Mexico to certify its oil discoveries, said Mexico's proved oil reserves are

well below 28 billion barrels.

"We've reminded (the Mexican government) over and over about the danger of losing credibility," Watson said. "We've been trying to hold them back."

Watson, who has been in charge of certifying Mexico's oil and natural gas reserves for Pemex, Mexico's national petroleum company, vowed to "set the record straight" in any future U.S. Department of Energy hearings on the purchase of Mexican natural gas by U.S. companies.

Pemex hired the Dallas firm in 1976, not only to certify its petroleum discoveries, but to get the credibility it needed to borrow funds from international banking concerns.

Market Comment:

When bad news may be good news

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP) — A touch of masochism apparently has crept into the psychology of the stock market lately. The worse the economic news gets in the United States, the more investors seem to like it.

The symptoms of this condition were very much in evidence this past week. The government reported declines in industrial production and housing starts, and personal income grew by a skimpy 0.3 per cent in April, lagging well behind inflation.

The stock market's response to all this was a spirited rally, producing its first gain in six weeks.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 11.35 to 841.91, rebounding from a 4.5-point drop over the five preceding weeks.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index climbed .78 to 56.26, and the American Stock Exchange market value index was up 3.69 at 180.10.

Big board volume averaged 26.83 million shares a day, against 28.02 million the week before.

The widely accepted explanation for the market's seemingly perverse behavior lies in the outlook for inflation and interest rates.

An economic slowdown would increase unemployment and hurt corporate earnings, analysts note.

but presumably it would also reduce inflationary pressures and lead to lower interest rates.

The current high level of interest rates is considered a major problem for the stock market because it has attracted billions of dollars into short-term investments like money-market mutual funds, whose assets have soared to nearly \$20 billion as of late last month.

Doodgbee's Money Fund Report, an organization which tracks these funds, noted that

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith's money market fund has become the largest mutual fund ever with more than \$3.2 billion in assets.

If rates fall, the theory goes, some of that money might flow out of those funds into stocks, shifting the market's supply-demand balance in favor of higher prices.

"So we seem to be in a situation where bad business news is viewed as good stock market news," said Newton Zinder at E.F. Hutton and Co.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of Agriculture and Water	Undertaking of small projects in Ingham and Al-Qaa' Al-Bared	8/8	500	May 29
" "	Undertaking of small projects in Khubb Al-Baridi and Al-Malida	9/8	500	May 29
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Temporary asphalting of some roads in the villages of Hora Beni Tamim	26-97/98	1000	July 3
" "	Fencing of two graveyards in Qassim	"	200	July 7
" "	Fencing of Al-Amr graveyard in Al-Namas	"	300	July 8
" "	Fencing of Haradah graveyard in Al-Aslaj	"	300	July 9
" "	Fencing of the graveyard of Al-Dahna village in Bisha	"	200	July 10

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Economy growth in U.S. slower than expected

WASHINGTON, May 19 (R) — The Commerce Department reported Friday that U.S. business after tax profits grew more slowly in the first quarter of this year and U.S. economic growth was slower than first estimated.

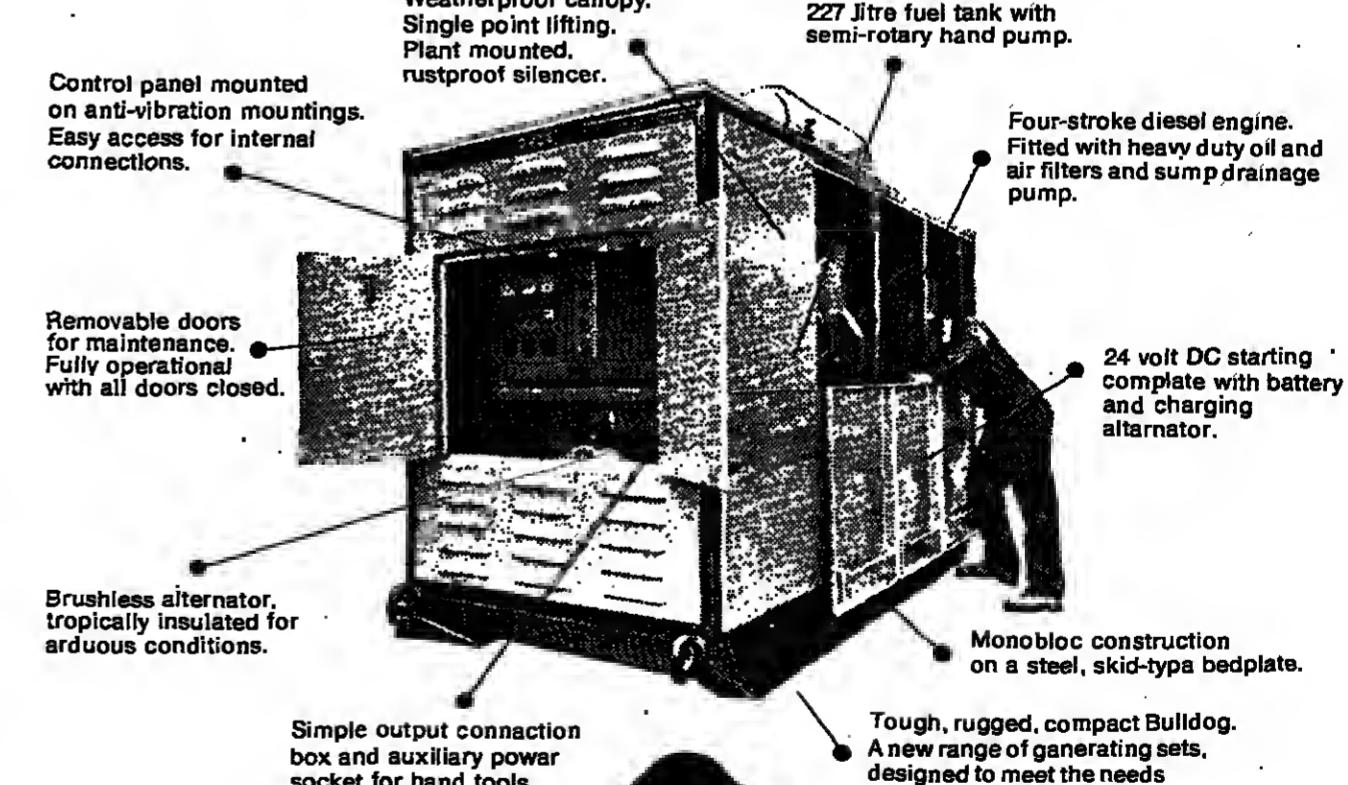
But government economists said the report gave no clear picture of whether the United States was on the verge of a recession.

The department said real economic growth in the first quarter was only 8.4 per cent compared with 9.7 per cent in its first estimate and 6.9 per cent in the final quarter of last year.

The report showed that the growth of U.S. business profits after tax slowed to \$7.4 billion in the first quarter of this year compared with \$11.3 billion in the first quarter of last year.

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BURAYDAH PO Box 147 Cassim Buraydah Tel: 3234505 Telex: 2279 GTE KT

Pakistan gets fertilizer aid

OSLO, Norway, May 19 (AP) — The Norwegian government has approved delivery of fertilizer valued at \$8 million to Pakistan under the 1979 bilateral aid program, the foreign ministry announced Saturday. The program calls for total Norwegian development aid to Pakistan valued at \$14.4 million this year. Pakistan wanted \$8 million used for delivery of the much-needed fertilizer. Pakistan must import about half the fertilizers it needs.

arab news

Middle East Shipping Information

Compiled with the co-operation of Lloyds of London.

India to build Baghdad offices

NEW DELHI, May 19 (R) — A state-owned Indian firm has won a \$40 million contract to construct a building complex for Iraq's Council of Ministers in Baghdad, it was announced here Friday. A spokesman of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. said the agreement was signed in Iraq Thursday between company Chairman Muhammad Fazal and Iraqi Public Works and Housing Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan.

Calligraphy	Arabic	RAS TANURA	رأس تنورة	ALEXANDRIA	السكندرية
Khalid Sea May 12	AR	Esso Scotia May 10	Ar	Algazneer May 11	Ar
Hough Orms		Vina Del March		Astra	
Basrah		Kremenchug		Agmaa	
Aracelio Wadd		Al Shandach		Astoria	
Mercurio Galia May 14		British Centaur		Gavito	
Kuwait		Al Bakr		Antonio Lucio May 13	
Satracheek		Bridgestone Maru III		Dimitri Furmanov	
Melina		Carlo Mella		Oriental Crown	
Aracelio May 13		Michel Hawk		Novali Dombs	
Turquoise Bouny		Tacoao Brasil		Alakademik Artsimovich	
Primavera May 14		Honam Topaz		Astralos May 15	
Eastern Wava		Likhalevi		Liza	
Augusta		Archon		Lovely Coast May 14	
India End May 15		Armenic		Cebu	
Setalah		Eso Caledonia		Cebu	
Evermora Clear May 15		Santa Rosalia		Cebu	
Kosovo		Senko Crest		Cebu	
Strathirk		Us Maru		Cebu	
Spruce		Meigen Maru May 12		Cebu	
Ever Safety		ABADAN		Cebu	
Taimyr May 16		AR		Cebu	
JEDDAH		Arya Tsj May 11		Cebu	
		Tilos		Cebu	
		ABU DHABI		Cebu	
		AR		Cebu	
Rich Way May 12		Dubai		Cebu	
Kosovo		Yugoslavia		Cebu	
Ital Mahr		Dubai		Cebu	
Totalis G.		Spruce May 13		Cebu	
Alexandros G. Tsaviria		Al Salmah May 14		Cebu	
Golden Miranda		Dubai		Cebu	
Maritime Alliance		Queen Emerald May 14		Cebu	
Long Beach		Kuwait		Cebu	
Asia Brightness		Cebu		Cebu	
Evelyn Bolten		Faiza May 16		Cebu	
Fanari		ABADAN		Cebu	
Satrakeek		AR		Cebu	
Anemos		Spero May 10		Cebu	
Tor Belga		Jag Prite		Cebu	
Ion Major		Zvezdnye Komsomolets		Cebu	
Velhill		Jelikalehne		Cebu	
Norse Viking		Savannah Manu		Cebu	
Kiwi Arrow		British Loyalty		Cebu	
Alakam Pioneer		Scapbreese		Cebu	
Lok Vihar		Leninskiye Iskry May 11		Cebu	
Bolegeuse		Lok Vihar		Cebu	
Gavino		Jaladura		Cebu	
Tasos K.		Cavo Doro		Cebu	
Alhezaz		Cavo Doro		Cebu	
Ioanna V. May 12		Vishva Sava		Cebu	
Hong Kong Express May 12		Tarhankut		Cebu	
Evrops		Camellia		Cebu	
Mario Polo		melumersand		Cebu	
Espresso Piemonte		AR		Cebu	
Bruni		ABIN SHIMA		Cebu	
Maldiv Loyalty		AR		Cebu	
		Amoco Voyager May 15		Cebu	
		Lazuli		Cebu	

Kota Sejarah May 14	Chittagong	Murten	Gibraltar
Dmitri Furmanov		Safi	Bremen
Oriental Crown	Abu Dhabi	Agrmaa	Fos
Novy Dombs		Astoria	Suez
Alakademik Artsimovich		Gavito	Caronte
Astralos May 15		Antonio Lucio May 13	
AR		Dimitri Furmanov	
EDZERTA		Lebanon	
Adriade E May 12	AR	Lebanon	
Liza		Lebanon	
Lovely Coast May 14		Lebanon	
Cebu		Lebanon	
AR		Lebanon	
ABADAN		Lebanon	
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Arya Tsj May 11		Lebanon	
Tilos		Lebanon	
ABU DHABI		Lebanon	
AR		Lebanon	
Rich Way May 12		Lebanon	
Kosovo		Lebanon	
Yugoslavia		Lebanon	
Ital Mahr		Lebanon	
Spruce May 13		Lebanon	
Dubai		Lebanon	
Spruce May 14		Lebanon	
Al Salmah May 14		Lebanon	
Dubai		Lebanon	
Queen Emerald May 14		Lebanon	
Kuwait		Lebanon	
Cebu		Lebanon	
Strathesk May 16		Lebanon	
Damman		Lebanon	
AR		Lebanon	
ABADAN		Lebanon	
AR		Lebanon	
Spero May 10		Lebanon	
Jag Prite		Lebanon	
Zvezdnye Komsomolets		Lebanon	
Jelikalehne		Lebanon	
Savannah Manu		Lebanon	
British Loyalty		Lebanon	
Scapbreese		Lebanon	
Leninskiye Iskry May 11		Lebanon	
Lok Vihar		Lebanon	
Bolegeuse		Lebanon	
Gavino		Lebanon	
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Ioanna V. May 12		Lebanon	
Hong Kong Express May 12		Lebanon	
Evrops		Lebanon	
Mario Polo		Lebanon	
Espresso Piemonte		Lebanon	
Bruni		Lebanon	
Maldiv Loyalty		Lebanon	
ABIN SHIMA		Lebanon	
AR		Lebanon	
Amoco Voyager May 15		Lebanon	
Lazuli		Lebanon	

DOHA	دoha
Tarros Rex May 12	AR
Dwarka	
Henrik Sif	
Tekoa May 13	
Auto Gulk	
Strashirk	
Concordia Star	
Spruce May 4	
Ibn Jubayr	
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DOSAI	
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East Hawaii May 12	
Baagency	
Suntan Kundrat	
Chrysanthi M Lamos	
Selma Maru	
Energy Progress May 11	
Limma May 12	
Ardui	
Kohran Maru May 13	
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KHARRAMSHAH	خارمشهر
Jupiter Explorer May 10	
Mathilde Maerck	
Gioachino Lauro May 13	
Arya Marmor May 13	
KHORRAMSHAH	
Asia Gund	
Harink Sh	
Saints Arabia	
Queen Emerald	
Port Said	
Arabs	
Araya	
Araya Shapetov May 11	
Lara	
Huvela	
Peo Ocean	
Vejumbo	
Eleonora	
Finlandia	
Urga	
Augusta	
Caronia	
Wladyslaw Orkan	
Ines	
Sec Samandar May 10	
Huvela	
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Terrier May 9	
Topex Express May 10	
Teriba May 12	
Moambique	
Terima May 12	
Damman	
Tramulina	
Shubwa	
Ephesus May 11	
Trinidad	
Arabian Strength	
Kuwait	
Auto Gulf May 13	
Doha	
Conor Forest May 14	
Dubai	
Al Mensourah May 15	
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Strathesk May 16	
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White Jasmin May 13	
Australia	
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Globe London	Marseilles
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Topex Express May 10	

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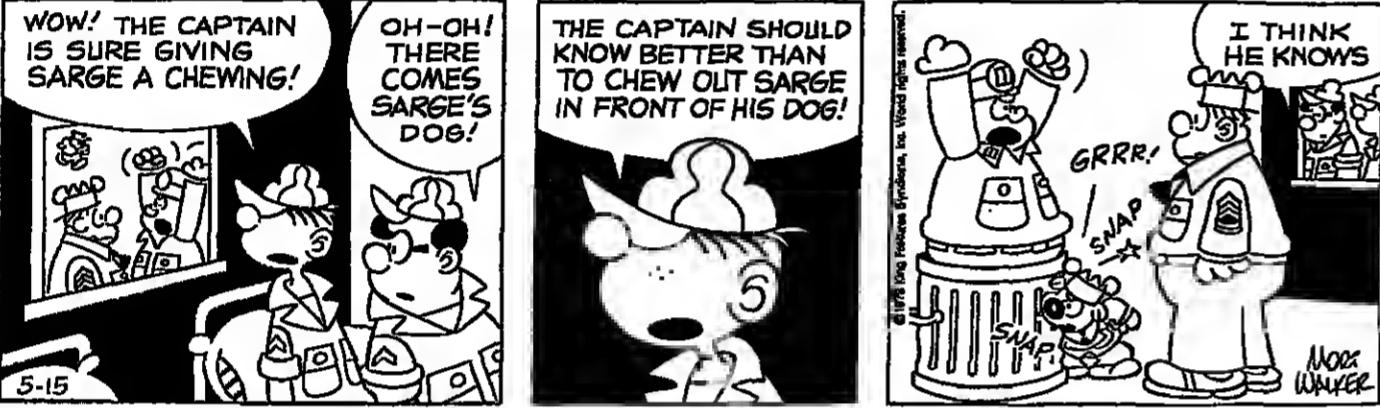
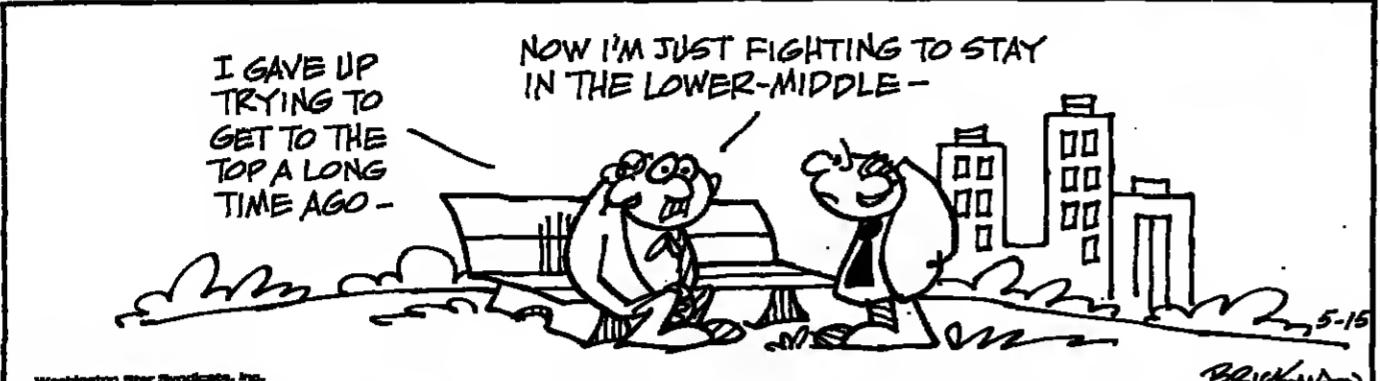
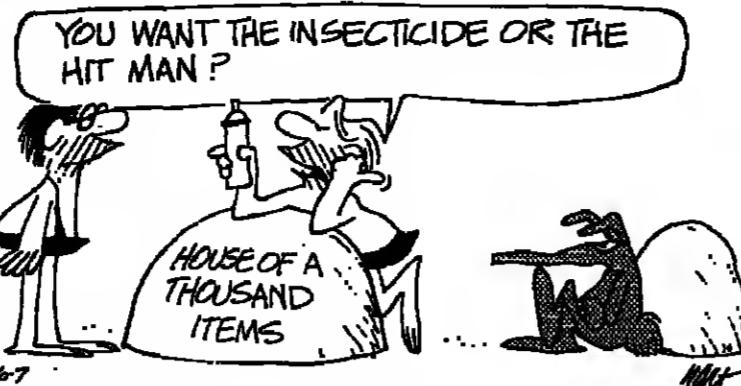
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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Sunday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:19	5:45	12:23	3:38	6:56	8:26
Medina	4:12	5:34	12:24	3:50	7:02	8:32
Nejd	3:46	5:15	11:56	3:20	6:33	8:03

DAHHRAN TV

4:30 Childrens Show	Electric Company: 440, Kidsword 43
5:42 Superman	The Girl who Hired Superman
6:08 W.W. World of Animals	The Ingenious insect
6:56 Heartline to health	Menus and Appetites
7:20 Happy Days	Fonzie's Hero
7:55 The Saint	Island of Chance
8:44 Soccer: Road to Wembly	Leicester vs. Norwich
9:43 Famous Film	Subterfuge
6:31 Celebrity Cooks	Ted Ziegler

WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours:
The easterly winds will get active over the northern and parts of the central and western regions, raising dust and sands and causing poor visibility. Medium and low clouds will concentrate over the northern region and the southwestern highlands offering chances of sporadic thundershowers. The temperatures will, however, rise over the central and northeastern regions, but will have a declining trend over the northwestern region.
Sea conditions will be moderate to medium in the territorial waters.

	Saturday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)	
Mecca	38	26
Jeddah	35	24
Riyadh	37	23
Dahhran	35	25
Medina	38	25
Taif	35	21
	Nejran	37 22
	Tabuk	35 19
	Arar	36 16
	Bisha	37 24
	Yanbu	35 23
	Abha	30 16

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SUNDAY	
Afternoon Transmission	10:05 Message to the Faithful
2:00 Opening	10:10 Light Music
2:01 The Holy Quran	10:15 NEWS
2:05 Gems of Guidance	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
2:10 A Saudi Tableau	10:30 The World Atlas
2:20 On Islam	11:00 Youth Welfare
2:30 Off the Record	11:10 Music
3:00 NEWS	11:15 Top of the Pops
3:10 Press Review	11:45 Arabic by Radio
3:15 Music	12:00 Imp., Com. & Recollections
3:20	12:10 MUSIC
3:30 Leans & Bounds	12:15 Stay Aware After
3:40 MUSIC	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
3:50 Close Down	01:00 Close Down
Evening Transmission	
10:00 Opening	
10:01 The Holy Quran	

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup:	10:05 Opinion: Analyses News Summary
Reports: Actualities: Opinion; Analyses	10:30 VOC Magazine: American; Science; Cultural; Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English: News, Feature: The Making of a Nation News Summary	VOA WORLD REPORT
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	Midnight
10:00 News Roundup:	12:00 News Newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

Dennis the Menace



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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Droop

4 German

card game

8 Neighbor

of Ga.

9 Tied

the oxford

13 Glowing

mixture

15 Intrepid

flyer

16 American

Indian

17 Got it?

18 Forsake

20 Company

21 Turban —

22 Jo —

23 Lorrie

film

26 College

in Oregon

27 Soon

28 Work unit

29 Wet

31 East Indian

cedar

35 M.D.'s group

36 Fencing

dummy

37 Past

38 "Dry" drink

40 Marble

41 Native

42 Greek

43 Prudence

44 Song spot

DOWN

1 Sidedish

2 Restaurant

owner,

in a song

3 Security

items

4 Get one's

hands on

5 Puzzling

mixture

6 Nauch

dissensus

7 Spigot

21 Bovery's title

24 Type of band

25 Facing

26 Heavenly

28 Left by

29 Black

30 Singer,

32 Outmoded

33 5½-point

34 Martin's

partner

35 Fine

36 Cotton

38 Asian

holiday

ASNEIR TRIALIA STALIA ARLES TRIBE TELLIS RELENTS MEA COWS TOO TICY NEW AMOS COOPER POEM AVIAR ELEK REED DENSELY SPREAD TO TAL LANCE ELLIE ENDED DELLER

Yesterday's Answer

20 Singer,

22 Outmoded

23 Bovery —

24 Type

25 Martin's

partner

26 Fine

27 Cotton

28 Asian

holiday

29 Black

30 Singer,

32 Outmoded

33 5½-point

34 Martin's

partner

35 Fine

36 Cotton

38 Asian

holiday

39 Black

40 Singer,

42 Outmoded

43 5½-point

44 Martin's

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PAGE 16

Feuding factions agree to resume talks on Cyprus

NICOSIA, May 19 (AP) — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim announced here Saturday that the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders reached agreement on the resumption of the deadlocked Cyprus peace talks June 15.

The 10-point agreement followed two days of intensive and sometimes difficult negotiations

Botha scoffs at critics of press curbs

JOHANNESBURG, May 19 (AP) — Prime Minister Pieter Botha said Friday that "hysterical screaming" by critics will not deter him from pursuing a proposed press law which prohibits press exposure of government corruption without prior government permission.

Nevertheless, he said, in an interview with the Afrikaans newspaper "Beeld," he was prepared to listen to "good advice" regarding the proposed law, presented to Parliament on Thursday.

"The hysterical screaming now being unleashed will not have the desired effect," he said.

The proposed legislation, referred to as an "anti-rumor mongering law," was presented to Parliament by the white minority government amidst a still-smoldering scandal involving scores of millions of dollars in secret government funds used by South Africa's information service for propaganda projects.

Under the proposed law, which should theoretically easily pass in the parliament — the ruling National Party controls 135 of 165 seats — an "advocate general" would be appointed to deal with corruption stories.

Groups urged to disarm

17 people arrested in strife-hit Iran town

TEHRAN, May 19 (R) — The chief of police in an Iranian oil town hit by fighting between rival militia groups was arrested Saturday with 16 other "counter-revolutionaries" officials of the local revolutionary committee reported.

The officials in Masjed-Soleiman in the southwestern province of Khuzestan said by

telephone that they had received militia reinforcements from Tehran Friday night to deal with the unrest which broke out Friday.

But they said barricades controlled by "counter-revolutionaries" still divided the town.

At least four people were reported killed in a seven-hour

Vance flies to London

U.S., U.K. to begin Rhodesia talks

WASHINGTON, May 19 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance flies to London Sunday hoping to shape a joint approach to the thorny subject of Rhodesia with the new British government.

The talks beginning on Monday with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, will be broad-ranging and are customary soon after a change of government on either side of the Atlantic.

But the meeting has been given added urgency by a series of recent developments concerning Rhodesia, and how to proceed with regard to Salisbury's newly-elected government will be Vance's number one priority.

Britain's Conservative Party made no secret during the election campaign which brought it to power at the beginning of this month that it wants to lift trade sanctions against its former col-

league, which declared unilateral independence 14 years ago.

Similar sentiments have swept through Congress since Rhodesia held the April 17-21 vote which elected the country's first-ever black government.

On Tuesday, in a stinging rebuff of the administration's previous handling of the Rhodesia issue, the Senate voted 75-19 to urge President Jimmy Carter to lift economic sanctions.

Meanwhile, in London, observers sent to the Rhodesian elections by Britain's Conservative Party report the poll was "fair and as free as possible" considering the country is at war, the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Ian Gilmour, told the House of Commons Friday.

The observers' findings — favorable toward Rhodesia's new black-dominated administration — were announced as high commissioners, or ambassadors, in

broadcast an order for all armed groups in the Khuzestan port of Khorramshahr to give up their weapons within the next six days.

The violence followed friction between guards of the local revolutionary committee and others sent in to police the town from the nearby city of Dezful.

The "Voice of the Islamic Republic" radio, meanwhile, broadcast an order for all armed groups in the Khuzestan port of Khorramshahr to give up their weapons within the next six days.

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International

Marketing a problem, Saudi aide says

Gulf panel views petrochemical strategy

DOHA, May 19 (AP) — The seven-nation Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting (GOIC) opened a three-day conference here Saturday to determine a joint strategy for petrochemical production and marketing.

Industry sources said the countries are in pool about \$30 billion for developing infrastructures, imparting technology and machinery for vast petrochemical plants.

"We are mainly concerned with

projects aimed at diversifying the

sources of income for the Gulf

states, rather than relying exclusively on income from crude oil

sales," said GOIC's Assistant Secretary General Bashir Al-Naeef of

rates plan to set up olefin and perfume plants.

The conference has yet to decide on locations for the proposed projects, size of investment in the various plants, and the economic viability of starting black carbon and complex fertilizer plants.

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rates plan to set up olefin and perfume plants.

The countries have significant advantages over the West for the development of petrochemical industries no a competitive basis, said Saudi Arabia's Secretary General of GOIC, Dr. Ali Khalaf.

"The difficult question now facing us is that of marketing," he said. "But we realize that 15 export-oriented petrochemical products can have their place in world markets over the next 15 years. We have entered world markets with chemical fertilizers."

The conference also is to discuss the advisability of integrated basic industries in which the Gulf countries are to share production costs and expertise and avoid duplications and competition.

About 50 per cent of the projects under discussion deal with iron and steel, construction materials and other industries.

The conference noted that some Gulf countries have laid the groundwork for petrochemical plants, with Qatar producing ethylene and low density polyethylene (LDPE). Iraq is to produce ethylene, LDPE, high density polyethylene (HDPE), polyvinyl chloride and caustic soda. Saudi Arabia is to produce quantities of olefin derivatives. Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are

Iraq. "We are preparing for the day our oil sources are depleted."

Apart from the proposed petrochemical projects, the Gulf countries have allocated about \$23 billion for gas gathering projects.

Most of the gas in these countries is flared and experts said that the burned quantities are sufficient to heat 50 per cent of U.S. homes eight months a year.

Saudi Arabia alone has put aside \$14 billion for a mammoth gas gathering project, mainly in

the Dammam oil-fields, under Aramco management contract.

The conference has recommended petrochemical projects, covering ethylene and derived synthesis gas derivatives, selected aromatic derivatives, including benzene, ortho/xylylene and polystyrene.

"We will not be dissuaded by statistical forecasts that predict limited market opportunities in some parts of the world," Khalaf said. "We have the advantage of available feedstock (natural gas) and the human factors can change statistical predictions. We will be able to produce petrochemical products at competitive prices."

The conference predicted "competition" in Western European markets for products except amorphous methanol and styrene.

"In order to enter Western European markets, members will have to demonstrate some of supply and hence arrangements must be made to secure adequate terminals, storage and distribution facilities in the market area," Khalaf said. "This might be direct investment or through a European partner."

The conference also noted that United States markets are "most highly developed in the world" with export-oriented petrochemical industries and available feedstocks.

"The American market traditionally been protected by high tariffs so that exports to that market are not easy," a conference statement noted.

Studies, under discussion, showed favorable market opportunities in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.



LAZY DAZE: A lone bather dozes in the sun Wednesday draped over the roof of a shelter at a New Jersey game park.

Crude price may reach \$27 a barrel, Libya says

KUWAIT, May 19 (AP) — Libya's Oil Minister Ezzeddin Mabrouk predicted Saturday that the price of crude oil will reach \$27 a barrel by the end of the year as a result of the continued imbalance between supply and demand on the world oil market and in view of the huge profits which oil companies continue to reap.

"The state of supply and demand permits new substantial hikes in oil prices, and there will be no factor hindering such increases except the humanitarian," Mabrouk added.

He said Libya is ready to enforce a new oil embargo against Western industrialized countries "to fulfill Arab interests."

The slowdown was felt throughout the Gulf reflected particularly in reduced construction activity, reduced growth rate and imports and in more responsible attitude in undertaking new commitments.

But it was incorrect to characterize these trends as a recession, Al Hamar said. "The rate of inflation has come down, and a climate of financial stability is being re-

established," he added.

Al Hamar also called for wide-ranging economic cooperation among the Gulf countries and for a closer look at proposals for a common Gulf currency.

Industrialization programs undertaken separately would be ineffective and the projects would be under-utilized, he warned.

Coordination of monetary and financial policies was the first and essential step towards cooperation in trade and development, he said.

Bahrain Finance Minister Ibrahim Abdul Karim, who opened the conference, said that the island had contributed through its financial institutions to recycling in the Arab world of investment funds exceeding \$1 billion.

Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) Director General Abdallah Saif said the Arab countries deposits in Bahrain's offshore banking market had totalled about \$10 billion and they had borrowed almost the same amount from the market.